THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

New Orleans manufactured ice is in large demand at Galveston.

Josh Billings says marry young, and, if circumstances require it, often.

Patti is said to have grown old five years within the last twelve months.

The young men of Nashville are endeavoring to encourage a literary society.

The fires in the woods of Washington Territory are raging with renewed violence.

Boutwell is fishing for the Presidency, and Fish is 'bout well's could be expected.

The *Irish West*, established in Cincinnati, about six weeks ago, issued its last number Monday.

The New York *Evening Post* has "A *word* with the President," which is a *column* in length.

Seventeen hundred and fifty young women at Long Branch have "parlor engagements" to dance with Grant.

The steamer Peter Balen was burned to the water's edge about noon Thursday at Fort Benton. She was owned in St. Louis.

By the overturning of a hook and ladder truck in St. Louis, Monday, four men were seriously and four slightly injured.

The Vicksburg *Times* speaks of "nymphs du pave and the better class of forsaken women constantly upon our streets."

Four car loads of Chinese butter have reached San Francisco. It was ingeniously compounded of lard and oil-cake.

"A Pittsburg ope ea fuses to join in a movement on the ground that it goes against his "grain."

Giles county has a new Registrar—James R. Dickey, Esq. He issues certificates to white as well as colored men.

The New Haven *Journal* says the Yale students who recently drew the best college rooms made about $1000 by selling out.

The New York *Express* gives a report that one of the most prominent literary gentlemen in that city has offered himself in marriage to a well-known "beautiful blonde" actress.

The Italian Government has, by a recent decree, called out the young men born in 1848, for all the provinces of the kingdom. The contingent of the first category is fixed at 40,000.

Among the convicts at Bagne de Toulon is a Prussian nobleman of high rank, Count Schaffgotsch, who was believed to be a very honorable gentleman in Paris, but who in the c it was found to be an impudent swindler and blackleg.

Horace Greeley, Peter Gerard, Thomas Cotrell Clarke and Mary Kyle Dallas have united in forming a corporation under the General Manufacturing act, called "Authors' Protective Association."

The farm owned by I. Bartlett Wiggin, of Stratham, New Hampshire, has never been deeded. It has remained in the same family, passing by will from father to son, ever since it was originally granted by the crown.

Large quantities of United States gold coin are used by jewellers. They prefer it on account of the uniformity of alloy, which never varies appreciably. The mint bars vary in purity to the extent of three thousandths and over.

It is said that in the malarious districts of France and Holland it is the common practice of the inhabitants to surround their dwellings with rows of sunflowers, for the purpose of warding off the miasmatic effluvia of the lowlands.

Spots on the sun are quite numerous, a group being now visible near the eastern limb, one of which is said by the astronomers to be 5000 miles in diameter. They do not seem to be numerous or large enough to make much difference in the heat.

Contrary to a previous statement made through the public press that Elisha C. Sprague had acquiesced in the judgment of the court at Wheaton, which required him to pay $40,000 to Miss Amanda J. Craig, of Cincinnati, for breach of promise, that gentleman has appealed to the Supreme Court of the State for a writ of error in the case.

A young lad, just over to Detroit from Canada, desiring to purchase a glass of peanuts from an itinerant vender, on the dock, found a place to sit down, and after much tugging and pulling, drew off one of his boots, the sock following, and took from the sole of his foot, where he had stuck it with salve, a ten cent shinplaster. And the five cent nickel he received in change was consigned to the same place, to prevent anybody "going through" him.

The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, which has leased its main line and now operates the line from East St. Louis to Belleville, fourteen miles long, proposes to build the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad, from Belleville to a point on the Ohio opposite Paducah, crossing the Illinois Central at DuQuoin, or at some point near it. The Terre Haute company guarantees the bonds of the proposed road and will build and operate it under a permanent lease. The line to the Illinois Central, fifty-six miles, is to be completed within a year. This will give a route from St. Louis to Cairo only one hundred and forty-six miles long.

OUR SCHOOLS.

What Our Public Schools Have Done During the Past Session.

The Graduates—School Examinations—The New Charter.

A Very Interesting Report from Col. James T. Leath.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Memphis, July 12, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education:

The public schools of Memphis terminated a session of five months on the last day of May, with very satisfactory results. The Board and the public may themselves estimate them by an inspection of the table, in our Superintendent's report, showing the number of pupils advanced on examination in all the schools during the session to have been 2415. And for all information, in the way of statistics, connected with our city schools, the Board and our constituents are referred to our Superintendent's report, which will be found full and ample.

An influence detrimental to scholastic progress operated for most of the session against the schools located on Court street, as well as those on Adams, by an overcrowd of pupils in all the rooms of these school-houses. A commixture of grades and classes was the result, which so confused and overtasked the labor of the teachers as to make it impossible for them to do full justice to all their pupils.

It would be very desirable if more school-rooms could be opened at these central localities.

GRADUATES.

Some graduating exercises, in modest imitation of commencement ceremonies, were had in the Female High School (Miss Higbee, teacher) on the retirement of two young ladies from this school as graduates. Miss Pauline Rendelsbuher and Miss Kate Klein were the graduates.

I extract from the Teachers' School Diary the programme for the occasion:

Programme.

Lord's Prayer and Chant, by Mr. Magoffin and Pupils.
Salutatory, Miss Pauline Rendelsbuher.
Song—"Greeting."
Composition, "Three Scenes in Memphis," by Miss M. Knable.
Teacher's Report.
Presentation of Prizes and Address to the Graduating Class, by J. T. Leath, President.
Presentation of Diplomas, by W. Z. Mitchell, Superintendent.
Valedictory Address, by Miss Kate Kline.
Song—"Adieu."

Dr. A. P. Merrill, formerly of Memphis, but now of New York, and who bears the relation of Architect and founder of the Memphis City Schools, as he was previously to the schools of Natchez, honored the occasion with his presence, and delivered a brief, but handsome address. The teacher further records in her school diary: "Our only regret was that there were so few to witness the exercises. Our Board of Education was represented by Messrs. Leath, Johnson and Bruce. There were some half dozen visitors besides these, friends of the pupils."

These young ladies have, for the last two years, maintained a very high rank for scholarship and deportment, ranging from ninety to one hundred per cent., and the only difference in their standing on the day of their graduation was one-tenth of one per cent.

"By their fruits ye shall know them;" and certainly the Memphis Female High School has no cause to be ashamed of these, her first fruits; but on the contrary may point to them with exulting pride, and exclaim: "Behold, these are my jewels!" These young ladies are eminently worthy of positions as teachers in our schools—they are of home manufacture, and deserve our patronage.

EXAMINATIONS.

No examinations were held at the close of the last session. Perhaps it is due to the public to state the reasons for the non-observance of this usual ceremony as the closing exercise of schools. I will, therefore, present them with some detail, especially as the discussion will present some collateral questions of importance.

1. There is no hall or auditorium connected with any one of our school buildings suitable for the accommodation of an audience on the occasion of an examination or exhibition. No school-room can comfortably seat as many as a dozen visitors, together with the pupils.

2. The regular visitations made by the Visiting Committees of the Board, the Superintendent and myself, have been admirable substitutes for public examinations, the pupils being always examined, more or less, on such occasions.

Our public schools, I am happy to report, have been more attentively visited during the last session than ever before. The visiting committees have generally been very faithful in the performance of their duties from month to month; and under the excellent rule of the Board requiring two of each committee to be citizens, the chairman only being a member of the Board, many of our prominent citizens—clergymen, attorneys, aldermen, physicians and others—have been introduced to the schools, and have uniformly reported favorably of them. This is a step in the right direction, as heretofore our citizens have given the public schools too little of their cheering countenance.

An abstract, made by our secretary from the summaries returned into the office by our teachers, shows that 606 visits were made by our Superintendent to the schools in the last five months, 562 by the members of the Board and 447 by other persons. That you may have a proper standard by which to compare the *quantity* at least, though not the *quality* or value, of the enumerated visits, I quote from the last annual report of the Superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, who says (p. 67): "During the year I made visits to the different school-houses amounting in the aggregate to 274."

The visits credited to the members of the Board included my own as well as those made by the other members; and as I do not wish to rob the Board of any of its honors or credits, I leave it to your discretion to assign me any *pro rata* share you may choose from the above 562 visits. All I claim is to have unreservedly given up my time for the last twelve months to the office of President of the Board and to the schools.

3. The private examinations made by the Superintendent and myself have been amply compensated for the omission of public examinations.

The primary and grammar departments being divided into seve grades, and each grade into three terms, a scholastic ladder is thus formed, with twenty one steps, and each pupil is required to be examined and a certificate awarded before being advanced from one step or round of the ladder to another.

The 2415 pupils who have been advanced in the schools in the last five months have all passed through this ordeal. Nor is it by any means a slight one. The examinations, being generally both oral and written, are less superficial and more searching than public examinations. They often bring tears to the eyes of the sensitive pupil. This task of making private examinations before advancement is the most useful as well as the most laborious that a Superintendant has to perform. Arranged as the schools are, with but few principals, I consider it beyond the power of one man to accomplish it properly. I have often, therefore, given my aid to the Superintendent to put the work through promptly, so as not to retard by delay the advancement of the pupils.

4. All the schools were more or less demoralized by the numerous *picnics*, which came off almost daily during the month of May, which furnished another reason for pretermitting public examinations. Absenteeism, tardiness, truancy, bad and imperfect lessons prevailed in all the schools during this month, as the records of the teachers abundantly testify. Nor can this be wondered at when all the churches of the city, the various national and benevolent societies and the citizens generally may, emphatically, be said to have had *picnic on the brain* during the whole month of May. These festivals, however innocent and proper when occasionally indulged in, are great nuisances to schools when they prevail as an epidemic.

They decimate school-rooms and impair all sober study, discipline and regular order more effectually than would such scourges as small-pox, cholera or yellow fever.

NEXT SESSION.

In this connection allow me to recommend that the next session be of eight months duration, beginning on the first of September, contemporaneous with the private schools of the city, and ending on the last day of April, thus giving to the juveniles an opportunity to *picnic* to their hearts' content in all May and June.

NEW CHARTER.

The new charter granted to the Memphis Board of Education by the Legislature of Tennessee, on the 27th of January, 1869, places our public schools and our Board on a much higher vantage ground than they have ever yet occupied. By its provisions, authorizing this Board to call on the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis for an annual assessment of $50,000 for ten years, or in lieu of it, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, an issue of school bonds for the said amount ($50,000) per annum, for ten years, the bonds to run thirty years to maturity, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for the purpose of buying lots and building school-houses thereon, the present and future Boards of Education may be enabled gradually to erect suitable school buildings. This has been the great desideratum for our city schools ever since their organization in December, 1852. We may now hope to be able to supply, in some degree, that desideratum. When our schools shall once become domiciled in large, commodious, well arranged and well constructed school-rooms, they will speedily win the general, if not universal, patronage of our citizens, and thus attain to the full measure of their mission and usefulness.

The proper negotiation has been made with the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and a resolution has passed that body allowing the issuance of $50,000 of school bonds in compliance with our present charter. The bonds have been prepared for signature, but the absence of the Mayor has delayed their welcome advent into our treasury. I take it for granted that the matter may be regarded as a *fait accompli*, congratulating ourselves, then, with the hope that we are on the eve of inaugurating a system of building school-houses, shall we build them in each ward, or shall we consolidate and centralize them in localities according to the scholastic population? Evidently the ward system would be injudicious, as it would be much more expensive than consolidated or union schools.

1. It would cost more to build separate ward schools, it being more expensive to build several separate houses than one large edifice affording the same capacity as several smaller ones.

2. As each school should have a principal, the ward system would require so many as to make the annual cost of teachers much greater than the union system.

As it is always satisfactory to fortify one's opinion by respectable authority, allow me for this purpose to make a short quotation or two from a pamphlet written by Dr. Merrill, in 1851. This enlightened gentleman, as I have already said, was the founder of the public schools of Memphis and of Natchez. He advocated but one union or central school. "The location," he said, "should be made as near the center of the city as possible, so as to afford equal advantages to families living on the borders of the town; and it should afford sufficient space for the school when Memphis shall be filled up with a dense population. For I think it can be demonstrated that it can never become necessary to establish more than one school, unless the city limits should be so far extended as to make the distance to be travelled by the pupils an objection. The greater the number of pupils, the more perfect the system may become. * * * The buildings should be so planned as to to admit of being extended as more space is required."

It is obvious that the Doctor's vision of the future limits of Memphis was short-sighted, as since his day her geographical boundaries have become so extensive that woods and fields and city suburbs dispute for empire, and each, by turn, prevails.

Again, Dr. Merrill says: "I propose that this school, like that in Natchez, shall be a unit. * * * Here the greatest distance will probably not exceed a mile, and very few of the pupils will have to walk a half mile. Such is the importance of exercise to preserve health, and fit the mind for study, that those who have more than half a mile to walk will find it an advantage. * * *

"Every school must have a principal with higher qualifications and a higher salary than the common teachers, and it will be less expensive to have one principal for a single large school than six for as many small schools. If we attempt to manage six schools in the several wards under one principal, it will not be well done, and the schools will be indifferent or worthless, for no one man is capable of doing it properly."

While I do not admit that "a unit" school, as contended for by Dr. Merrill, would be sufficient for Memphis with her greatly increased limits as well as greatly increased scholastic population, yet the principle of concentration and centralization is undoubtedly correct. It will be found much cheaper and will make better schools.

Taking it for granted that the Board has purchased the lot on Adams street, belonging to the county, I suppose it may be made a suitable location for two central schools—one front on Washington street for males, and the other on Adams street for females.

Let a large clock be placed in a tower of the female school to which, perhaps, the city would contribute, as it would be useful to the citizens as well as the schools. Making these schools the nucleii, let all others that may be built be located at a sufficient distance and in a scholastic population sufficiently dense to fill at least eight school-rooms. A less number than eight schools in one building will not justify the employment of a principal.

It will be well, perhaps, for the Board to appoint a Standing Committee on Boundaries to locate school-houses.

DRAWING.

I should be pleased to have drawing introduced in our schools as a *required study*. This art is absolutely necessary to the engineer, architect, carpenter, mason, machinist, and to artisans of every description, male or female. Whoever of these has an eye educated by drawing will command better wages than their competitor whose eye is untrained.

It is also highly auxiliary to good penmanship bring into exercise the same faculties of the mind, the same muscles of the hand and arm, and may, therefore, be classed as kindred arts.

The Hon. Horace Mann, in his report on "Visits to Schools in Europe," says: "Such excellent handwriting as I saw in the Prussian schools I never saw before. I can hardly express myself too strong on this point. This excellence must be referred, in a great degree, to the universal practice of learning to draw contemporaneously with learning to write. I believe a child will learn both to draw and write sooner, and writing alone."—*Bartholomew's Drawing Series.*

Drawing is also highly useful as an æsthetic art, cultivating, as it does, the taste, sharpening the perceptive powers, and opening the eyes to the beauties of Nature and Art.

GERMAN AND ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

If the German language is to be introduced as a study in our schools, I think it should be confined exclusively to the male pupils, whose parents shall express in writing a desire for their sons to enter upon its study. As females can have no use for German in the way of commerce and trade, I think it useless to teach them this language.

In selecting a teacher of the German language, I believe it would be best to chose one who can teach the Latin and Greek languages also, and assign to one school-room and to one professor all the languages, ancient and modern, that are taught in our male schools.

The world has long been divided, and will ever disagree in opinion as to the utility or inutility of the dead languages. Many of our most solid and sensible tax-payers, who are friends to our public schools, take the position that Latin and Greek should not be taught in them. They say I do not believe in the utility of these languages, and would not spend money to have my own son instructed in them, and why should I be taxed to teach another man's son Latin and Greek? They complain that it is unjust and oppressive. They are willing to be taxed for the purpose of imparting an English and scientific education to all the pupils of the city schools, and no further. The public schools, they say, were founded originally upon the idea of imparting a primary and elementary education to all the children of our country, and when they go beyond that they transcend their original design and mission.

This is the feeling and the opinion of many in Memphis—friends in the main to our schools—which cannot be removed or done away with. I respect the opinion; still a knowledge of the dead languages, I think, is not only useful but almost indispensible to the learned professions, and to all high mental polish and culture. They are wholly useless, I admit, for business purposes or in the way of learning men how to make money. Their importance is, no doubt, secondary to all such studies as are necessary to fit and qualify men for success in business life. Their utility depends much or entirely upon a thorough proficiency in them; for, though I do not fully believe in the famous lines of Pope when applied to primary studies, yet with regard to the classics, I think it may truly be said—

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or touch not the Pierian spring."

I would, therefore, advise no youth to commence the study of the ancient languages, unless he intends to make a thorough work of it, in order to qualify him for some learned profession (of course, including that of a teacher among the number), or to fit him for using his pen as an author, editor, or pamphleteer. It takes about four years to accomplish this task; and a student in a public school should first study a pure primary course, and acquire a knowledge of the staple articles of an education, before entering upon a study of the languages. If the primary and the languages be mixed up and carried on together, the student will be sure to fail in all, and end as a mere smatterer, having failed to drink sufficiently deep at the Pierian fountain.

This is the very trouble under which our Male High School (so-called) has been laboring. The pupils who have come up from the grammar there have divided their time so much with the primary studies that they do not succeed well with either. And the time given to recitations in Latin and Greek robs the other pupils of the attention of the teacher, so that they are hindered and delayed in their studies. Hence I recommend, as at the outset on this subject, that the whole department of languages be given to one Professor, with one room devoted to it. It will cost no more than to teach one language.

The position, then, in which I would place the languages—German, Greek, Latin or French—in our public schools, is one of the secondary, not among the required studies; and the pupil should produce the written assent of his parent or guardian before being admitted in the lingual department.

Such are my convictions briefly expressed; the Board may take them for what they are worth.

PEABODY SCHOOL.

I feel that it is proper to put on record an expression of the gratitude of the Board, as well as of my own, to the trustees of the Peabody Fund for a donation of $1000 to the Board for common school purposes. With this sum to aid them, the Board of last year erected a large two-story brick school building in the Tenth Ward, at a cost of $8000, which, in honor of George Peabody, the most illustrious of all benefactors, has been dedicated to his name as the best testimony we could give of the esteem and respect with which his many virtues are held by the Memphis Board of Education. The plan of the Peabody school is a model one, only one section being as yet completed; and I think it well here to state that the fee of the architect (E. C. Jones) was the modest sum of fifty dollars.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

By our present charter the colored schools of the city are under the charge and jurisdiction of the Board of Education, and their welfare and interest must be vigilantly looked after and promoted. I have heard no citizen complain of this incorporation of the colored and white schools together, as each department is separate, with separate school houses and teachers. Every philanthropist and patriot must desire and pray for the speedy elevation of the colored race in the scale of civilization. Imbued with education, yet the principle of concentration and centralization is undoubtedly correct. It will be found much cheaper and will make better schools.

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FINANCES.

The financial department of our schools has always been very embarrassing to the Finance Committee. Our Treasury is dependent upon the Treasuries of the city and State, and must ever sympathize with them, as the stream cannot rise higher than its source.

Our most able Finance Committee will furnish, through our Treasurer and Secretary, all the fiscal information connected with the city schools. I invite to it your careful attention.

MORTALITY.

Among all the children that have attended the white schools for the last session of five months, only five have died; as of this number two were drowned, (not at school,) one died from a dog-bite, leaving only two deaths from natural causes. Surely this speaks well for the healthfulness of our city.

J. T. LEATH,
President Board of Education.

The various German societies of San Francisco have resolved to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexandre Von Humboldt by a grand concert and festival.

THE MARRYING QUESTION.

The Demoralization of Modern Dress—Why Men do not Marry.

New York Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Much of the careless morality of the present day is owing to the way in which women dress. There is no cavilling at the fact or pretending to ignore it, but the moderately-dressed wife and mother is fast disappearing from our homes. The domestic daughter has long since become a myth, and in her place we have a creature of hair and humps—wash-hipped, Grecian-bended, high-heeled, chignoned young lady, who laughs loud and talks fast, and writes herself "Marie" or "Julie," and who is a complete success in doing nothing, except the slang literature of the day. This model of young womanhood has a splendid wardrobe, a waist that measures eighteen inches, and a lover with tight pantaloons and a side whisker, whom she marries under the protest that if she sees some one that she likes better, she need not cleave to him any longer, knowing as well as you and I do that divorces can be obtained without publicity. She wouldn't have any children for the world—can't endure the trouble—should die, etc.,—the only sensible thing she was likely to do. You can see her any day on the sidewalk, or in a carriage—often at the church, always at the opera—and she is a representative of a large class, not wicked or intentionally immoral, but oh! so weak, with that over-burden of dry-goods, laces, jewelry, cosmetics to crush out any better principle that might assert itself. Overdressing demoralizes a woman. It takes from her that purity of thought and character, the high prerogatives of a perfect life, which is her legitimate birthright, and she sells it for a mess of pottage. It opens the avenues of her soul to a thousand destroying influences, and leads her by silken tendrils over into the valley of the shadow of death. I think of this when I see mothers helping their little ones into the thraldrom; I thought of it last Sunday, as I glanced from the chapel-master, in his white robes, to a baby worshiper in lace silk, *spinder*, all ruffles and folds, and Grecian bend—to the white hat, with its cluster of mature red roses—to the small wrists clasped in jeweled bands—to the shapely baby fingers heaped with diamonds. I looked at the soft, pale, golden hair, arranged just like mamma's—to the white brow on which the lace hat so properly rested—to the clear-cut features of the mature precocious face, luminous with seven years' wisdom, and I could not reiterate the good man's assertion "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." It seemed to me too much in the fashion of this world "which passeth away." I think the reason young men do not marry is because girls have ceased to be domestic, and spend a great deal of money upon dress. They are not contented to live in a quiet way and dress moderately; they must go out, dress and ride, and frequent places of amusement; have suppers and bouquets, and receive adulation. It costs a great deal of money, which the young man furnishes, and he never gets ahead enough to marry; so they repent and try their luck over again. It is the easiest thing in the world to do with less luxury, but it involves a little self-sacrifice and economy, and these virtues are fast becoming exotics. Fully one-half of the girls who are now filling situations in stores, offices, etc., go there in the first place in order to be able to dress better. They live in plain but comfortable homes and must help with the housework or the children of their mothers will suffer. They hear glowing accounts of the city; they want the finery that is denied them, and they want to go from those peaceful home lives, from the kind guardianship of parents, to the toil and temptations of the ten-hour system. They go plain country girls, with modest, blushing cheeks and smooth, shining hair. They stay there a year or two, and their cheeks are pale and their hair is frizzed. They have lost the *gaucherie* of blushing and are bold at *repartee*. They dress somehow and live somehow; but they have hours of despondency that make them old. It is one long struggle with labor and temptation, and how they preserve their integrity God only knows. Now, I would not these girls be happier as the wives of farmers or mechanics? Would not one word of genuine love outweigh a ton of admiration? Would not the smile of a little child be a thousand times better than the gaze of a libertine? Is it not easier to work for one's own than for strangers? to feel that you are king in your castle, if it be only a one-story cottage? Woman's independence will work a deadlier wrong than any bond she has ever worn. When she steps beyond the fair threshold of womanly power—the archetypal home, where God has made her supreme, to fight the demons of political or commercial life, she lays down a scepter and takes up a chain, whose iron canker will eat into her soul. That was a true and beautiful reply which one of our strongest advocates of suffrage in this city gave to a gentleman who called on her at her office and demanded to know the meaning of Woman's Rights. She looked up with a troubled face—the face of a delicate, thoughtful woman—from the pile of exchanges and manuscripts which lay before her and answered with earnest solemnity, "I can give you its entire definition at this moment in two words, 'Home and Peace!'"

Crime and Casualty.

Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.]

LASALLE, ILL., July 26.—Elizabeth, wife of Sabon Brobst, a brick mason of Peru, drowned herself and a daughter about three and a half years old, in a well last night. They were not found until about one o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Brobst was about forty-eight years years old, and leaves three children living, the oldest of whom is about twelve years. Her relations in life had all been of an amicable and happy character, and, as she had lately complained of much pain in her head, it is believed that in a fit of insanity she carried her little girl out of the house while asleep, and leaped into the well with her in her arms.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—A letter from Princeton speaks of a fearful accident which occurred on the 20th. A man named Boot Crow was hauling upon his wagon two immense mill stones, one of which weighed 2850 pounds. While passing along the side of a high hill, the heaviest stone rolled from the wagon and down the declivity with fearful velocity, crushing the small trees and shrubbery in its course.

The house of a farmer named Darnell was situated at the foot of the hill. The mill stone went crashing through a fence and into the yard of the farmer's house, where there were a number of bee hives. In the yard were playing a bevy of the children. The bee hives were upset, and the bees in the confusion lighted upon the children, stinging every one of them in a frightful manner. The progress of the great stone was not impeded in the least by its collision with the hives; and it went bounding into a stock pasture beyond the house. It dashed through a herd of calves and horses, killing two of the former and one of the latter almost instantly. The children in the yard had been completely covered with the bees, and each one was stung by them until their persons were entirely covered with white swellings. One of them died a short time after the terrible occurrence; and two others are entirely speechless and blind. They can hardly recover.

The new buildings in course of erection in the burnt district of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, are being pushed forward, and the west side will very soon present a solid front again, with a decided improvement in outer appearance and finish.

Livy Langdon is the name of the Elmira damsel who is to be made one with Twain.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S REMEDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines IN THE WORLD EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, CITY—DEAR SIR: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances make your bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clear operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.

Louisville, September 29, 1869.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 14, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder: I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time the smell was so offensive, with my windows up giving open ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the disease turned into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sores; and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time; but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for blood diseases, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief; and every day I could feel its healing influence all through my body, and was anxious for the time to come round to take the regular dose. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am now better than I ever was in my life, and in fact better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider it almost a miracle that I am alive, and I wish you to put this before the public, so that if any one is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of skin disease, they may see this and be benefitted thereby; I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully,

ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a number of years, and know the above to be correct, and feel safe in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 11, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I have been suffering for two years with excessive coughing and difficulty of breathing, and seeing your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry recommended for those diseases in your valuable Almanac, and certificates of cures, I purchased similar cures, and after trying other remedies with similar effect, I determined to give your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry a trial; and take pleasure in stating that I experienced relief after taking the first bottle; and have kept it up regularly since, and am entirely free from both the cough and difficulty of breathing. I would state, also, that I would not be without it, as I am very corpulent and predisposed to asthma. Yours, Respectfully,

WM. MOORE,
Watchman on May street.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1869.

Mr. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I am an old practitioner in this city and surrounding country, and, although opposed to patent medicines, yet, seeing that you had gotten up a CHILL TONIC, and knowing you to be thoroughly versed in the treatment of such diseases, I was tempted to try its effect; and now, sir, allow me, not only to thank you myself, also to tender you the thanks of my patients, who have not only been cured of Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, in its most distressing and aggravating form, by the use of your Chill Tonic, but it has entirely eradicted the disease from their systems, and I now use it altogether in my practice—as do all the other physicians in my neighborhood—and I would be glad to see the physicians using and prescribing your valuable medicines throughout our country. You are at liberty to use this as you may deem proper.

I remain yours, very respectfully,

BENJ. J. ADAMS, M. D.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

EDWARD WILDER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I add my testimony in favor of your Family Pills. I have used them as a family medicine for twelve months past, and conscientiously believe them the best pill ever brought to this country. I had suffered much from Chronic Costiveness, and was cured after using your pills. My wife was troubled with Heartburn and Indigestion, and was relieved by them. My son-in-law has had the Bloody Flux for many years, but is now cured, thanks to your Family Pills. I always keep them in the house.

Yours truly, JOHN Z. JONES.

CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALA.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: DEAR SIR—After having tried everything in the way of Worm Medicine, with no effect, on my three little children, I heard of your "Mother's Worm Syrup," and take pleasure in stating it relieved my little ones immediately.

Yours, with respect,

MRS. LUCY M. CHASE.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: DEAR SIR—I consider your Bitters the best medicine in the world. My wife has had the Chronic Diarrhea for over five years, and your Stomach Bitters cured her. She tak

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR FLOATER.—H. R. SHERROD, of Fayette county, is the regular nominee of the Convention of July 15th, for Floater, on the platform of Universal Suffrage, Reduced Taxes, Anti-Appropriations or "Jobs," and in opposition to militia in time of peace, on which questions we are authorized to submit his claims to the people of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties. 1717

IN compliance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Senator in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale and Tipton. D. C. SLAUGHTER. je21

WANTS.

WANTED—A competent Book-keeper. Address for three days, with reference and amount of salary expected, M., care Avalanche office. 1729

WANTED—To rent, a comfortable residence; house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or on Shelby street. Possession required between the 25th of August and 1st of September. Address, James S. Carpenter & Co., 45 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. 1728

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. R. C., care of Captain J. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. 1725

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor compounder," who understands the manufacture of liquor flavors, oil of cognac and the compounding of foreign and domestic wines and liquors. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address, E. HARTLAND, Box 3,150, Cincinnati, O. 1721

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. je2

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE House. W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block. 1728

FOR SALE—A superb harness and saddle Bay Mare. W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block. 1720

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "AYRES RESIDENCE," on Hernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy. W. A. WHEATLEY, Rental Agent, Bethel Block. 1720

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Depot, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. D. Williard or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. 1718

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. 1714

THURSDAY, : : : : JULY 29, 1869

Universal Suffrage Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR,

DeWITT C. SENTER.

FOR SENATOR,

JOHN CUBBINS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

H. TOWNSEND,
SAM H. JONES.

FOR FLOATER,

H. R. SHERROD,
Of Fayette.

Election, August 5th, 1869.

THE management of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, under the administration of Mr. R. C. BRINKLEY, the President of the Company, has failed to secure the confidence or good opinions either of the people of Memphis or of the people of Arkansas. The AVALANCHE, almost two years ago, and frequently within the last year, anticipated a vigorous, successful and able administration. We went so far as to predict the completion of the road by the middle of the coming cotton season, and expressed, as we then believed, a well-grounded hope in the ability of its President, Mr. BRINKLEY, to carry on to its rapid completion this pet railroad of Memphis. We have not only been disappointed, but have misled others. Heretofore we have suppressed our chagrin and have refused to give utterance to the public dissatisfaction. But the general and deep-seated discontent of the people of Memphis, and the universal opinion of the people of Arkansas, who laugh and deride the present management, constrain us to do a very unpleasant duty. Mr. BRINKLEY is one of our oldest citizens. His name has been linked with most of the public enterprises of this city; his character for honor, integrity and even amiability is tenderly respected by his friends. We would not needlessly, above all, not wantonly, give expression to opinions which must necessarily mortify the heart of one who, like Mr. BRINKLEY, has undertaken to do a great work in good faith and has failed. The AVALANCHE cannot be controlled by personal or private considerations, and hence the duty of exposing failure and incapacity. The friends of Mr. BRINKLEY, while they admit that his management has been wholly unsuccessful and unfortunate, have not the courage to tell him so, or are restrained by a sincere attachment to his person. The duty we owe to the present and future prosperity of Memphis, the immense interests which are suspended like MOHAMMED'S coffin, and await a full development in the completion of the road toward the boundless West, will permit us to keep silent no longer. We were assured by Mr. BRINKLEY, early in February, 1869, that through trains would leave Memphis for Little Rock by the 1st of November next. A few days ago Mr. BRINKLEY leased the Little Rock, or Western Division of the road, to the Arkansas River Packet Company for one year! Which means that in any event the road is not to be completed till August, 1870! On the 1st of last February there were forty-one miles to complete—being the middle division. The Eastern end of the road from Memphis to Madison is a distance of thirty-one miles, was then, as now, in good running order. The western division, from White river to Little Rock, is a first-class road. With what intense anxiety, watchful solicitude, and deep interest, has Little Rock looked toward the middle division from day to day, month to month, year to year, to hear the glad tidings that the road was finished, and that now they were united to the great railroad system of the Republic. They may watch, pray and sigh for another year, and judging the future by the past—PATRICK HENRY'S rule—we may tell the people of Arkansas the road will not be finished before the next Presidential election. The city of Memphis has made the most liberal, nay, even lavish appropriations of money to this road; it owns the larger part of its stock; it is the largest stockholder, and is entitled, as it will certainly demand, a hearing before the people, though it may get but a poor one from the President. To us it is a thing of no importance by whom the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad shall be built; it is the speedy completion of the road we ask for, and in behalf of Northern Texas, Arkansas and the city of Memphis, demand. The petty, mercenary schemes of contractors and speculators we care nothing for, only so far as the vital interests of the road may be effected by them. Through daily trains from Memphis to Little Rock is what the country looks for and has a just right to expect. We confess that we are altogether wearied by the political colorings which have been daubed over the recent administration of the road. The public have been disgusted, and every sentiment of even business propriety of conduct outraged and insulted by witnessing the most degrading appliances to secure the co-operation of the man who was washed by the ebbing tide of reconstruction into the Governor's chair of Arkansas. We do not charge Mr. BRINKLEY with being the ally of CLAYTON, but his subject—a degradation full of humiliation to Mr. BRINKLEY, and not altogether free of disgrace. No more leases, or faithless contracts, or bright promises to be disregarded; but vigorous, business-like work is all we humbly ask for.

THE article in yesterday's AVALANCHE relative to the poor, miserable creature, Sugar TOM HAMILTON, fearfully disgruntled that individual. Even *his* rhinocerous hide was punctured, and he has been compelled to rush to his own defense. And such a defense! It is almost as damaging as the crushing charges we fastened upon him. He does not deny that he used the Confederate "Government blank." Nor does he deny that he afterward swallowed the "Candidate's Oath." In other words he does not now deny that, by being a "Confederate Government Agent," and afterward subscribing to the "Candidate's Oath," in which he disclaimed connection or sympathy with the rebellion, he perjured himself. These two documents speak for themselves. They are mute but unimpeachable witnesses. General denial will not thrust them from view nor destroy their force. If he was a "Confederate Government agent" and afterward swore that he never rendered "aid, counsel or comfort" to the "rebellion," he committed a crime. What crime? For particulars, see "Webster Unabridged." And that the public may see how thoroughly HAMILTON has been pushed to the wall, we print, without the alteration of a word, his card, published in the Radical organ yesterday:

A CARD FROM HON. T. A. HAMILTON.

You will please insert the following:

I have been a citizen of the city of Memphis for about twenty years. I commenced business as a merchant, on the corner of Main and Union streets, in 1849, and did business up to the war, and at this time defy any man to say that I owe him one cent where I have had value received, or that I have at any time oppressed any one. At the commencement of the war I had a large amount due me, and it is still due, and I propose now to make a statement that will, in all probability, meet the eyes of many who well know the correctness of the same. When the war closed, or at least when open hostilities ceased and the smoke of battle blew away, the remnants of families that were left, or a small portion of them, came to make settlements. I, as they will testify, was exceedingly liberal, and requested them to pay me no more than they were able, for, I said, you have lost your family, your hands, your arms and legs, in many instances, and your health and fortune gone, your duty is to retain enough to keep you and yours. In many instances where widows and orphans were left in a poor condition, I gave them the debt in full, marked the notes paid, and forwarded them to the family. There are men in this city who know the above to be true. Now the Memphis papers have said a great deal about Hamilton ("Sugar Tom"), but I defy them, or any of their friends, to show where I have done an act or said a word that is not in strict accordance with justice toward all men. As to my acts in connection with the Confederacy, they all know that they have lied from the start. This community knows if I would do as some of our former friends have done, they would become with me as they have with them, "hail fellows well met." Did the Memphis AVALANCHE not say to me, "Vote for our enfranchisement and we will 'sing psalms to your memory forever?'" Now, that is the whole mystery. I have up to this time been able to retain my manhood, and have not licked the hand that would destroy me, and that is the only reason that the papers continue to slander me. The Memphis AVALANCHE caused an indictment to be found against me. The jury, or at least a portion of them, told me so, and if it was because I had taken the caudidate's oath, and justice was only sought, why was not a jury empannelled and Governor Senter indicted for the same offense? But as the Governor has undertaken to accomplish his enfranchisement by overriding the law, the editor of the AVALANCHE not only fails to have him indicted, but hoists the name at its masthead for Governor. There can be no doubt that it is because of his violation of the laws of the land. While I was and am what is termed a Union man, and to my knowledge never drew a breath that was not for the Union, yet, when the boys came home after the surrender, notwithstanding many of them told me that if they had succeeded they would not let me stay here; notwithstanding they said that, I never, except in one instance, to my knowledge, refused to divide my means with a returned Confederate soldier. I have, without the hope of fee or reward, obtained supplies for many a family through the Federal lines, and clothed quite a number, in whole and part, out of my own money, after they had surrendered to the United States. Among them were some of the sons of the State of Missouri; and if those who have attempted to destroy me will call on those who know, they will tell them enough to establish every word of what I have said.

You will see that when these men want to destroy me politically they say, "thief," "sugar thief;" and when they want to destroy me among Masons, they go to those who are supposed to understand what I did in connection with the sugar transaction—that is Major Molloy and Colonel L. D. McKissick, one of whom was Provost Marshal and civil governor of Memphis, and the other Post Commissary—and they make a statement that what I did was to them entirely satisfactory. This is under oath.

Now, gentlemen, is it not hard that when you want to convict you say "thief," and when you want to convict on the other hand you say, and prove, that my acts were all right? But those before whom my fate was pending dared to do me justice, be it ever said to their praise. Many of them differed with me politically, but they believed I had a right to differ with them, and that the difference was an honest one.

I am convinced this community will do me justice, and hear me before they condemn. T. A. HAMILTON.

This man asks the people to send him to the Senate, to sit with respectable men!

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of the Tennessee canvass:

The canvass in Tennessee turns upon very much the same point as that which has recently closed in Virginia. The question of removing the political disabilities of the white citizens who took part in the rebellion is at the bottom of it. The question of negro suffrage has no vital place in it, since both factions and candidates are agreed on that point, and solicit the colored vote with equal fervor and diligence. It may, indeed, be said that the only issue of the campaign in Tennessee (a few unimportant local issues aside) is the enfranchisement of the disabled whites.

The *Commercial* is quite right. There is no question of negro suffrage. The negro is already a voter. As it remarks, "both factions and candidates are agreed on that point, and solicit the colored vote." It is the whites who require enfranchisement. This accomplished we will have Universal Suffrage. Therefore Universal Suffrage, which means white enfranchisement, is the only issue in the canvass. The *status* of the negro is in nowise involved. The *status* of the white man is alone involved. We want the disfranchised whites to vote. And they can vote only through the establishment of Universal Suffrage. Men in the Conservative ranks who cry out against Universal Suffrage are simply assisting in riveting the manacles on their brethren. Not because they wish to do so, but through inability to understand the meaning of the only issue before the people.

IT has been urged that any attempt to introduce Chinese labor into the South would be an obstacle in the way of Northern and European immigration. We fail to take this view of the matter. There are now in this city gentlemen representing emigration movements in Wisconsin and other Western States, and in Clarksville, Chattanooga and Knoxville there are agents of colonies of Europeans looking about for suitable locations. JOHN CHINAMAN has a field here which is not within the disposition or ability of the European to occupy, and, as a laborer, he will not fail to find his level, leaving room for a more intelligent and progressive class of population, to which he must become subservient. The agricultural element of the North and of Europe seeks a more elevated sphere. In time the plantations of the South must dwindle into small farms with white immigrants for proprietors and Mongolians for laborers. Such has been the history of California, now one of the richest agricultural States in the Union. The bottom lands of the South are in need of a class of labor which neither the North nor Europe can supply, and we are, therefore, compelled to look to Asia. In time this trouble will be remedied, and large tracts of bottom lands must necessarily go through the same process now on foot in the uplands, especially in East and Middle Tennessee. Population is what we most need in the South, and as we secure this, the knotty question of labor will approach satisfactory solution. The South will become thickly populated, and then, like California, we will find ourselves independent of Chinese assistance in the development of our agricultural resources. The introduction of Chinese labor is but an experiment, and at the best cannot be regarded but as a temporary measure of relief. So let it come on, and the quicker the better. Let us also have a heavy tide of Northern and European immigration. We have an immense country to develop, and it presents wide fields for all races and conditions of men.

A CERTAIN class of religionists in the North urge against Mongolian immigration that the Chinese are heathen. Every year our Foreign Mission Societies send a few missionaries to heathen countries to convert the natives to Christianity. Half of these missionaries are generally unfitted for their avocation, and the other half are devoured by the cannibals, to whom roast missionary is a luxury. As so little good is done in countries where the heathen are as the sands on the seashore compared with the priests, why not let the heathen come here where the numerical disproportion is the other way? Once here, the pressure will be so great that paganism cannot stand against it. If our religionists are sincere in endeavors to convert the heathen—and we know from their acts that they are—instead of feelings of apprehension, theirs should be feelings of joy at the prospect of being soon able to bring to bear the powerful influences needed for the successful prosecution of the work. Instead of a few missionaries being strangers in the midst of Pagans, a few Pagans will be in the midst of missionaries. If we correctly understand the object of salvation it is the sinners who are to be converted; and the more abundant the material the greater and more glorious the work. The anti-Mongolian argument, from the religious standpoint, is an irreconcilable inconsistency. It is going back on one's solemn professions, and won't do.

STOKES and some of his henchmen threaten to return Tennessee to military rule should the calf-killer fail to succeed. There is exactly as much chance to do away with civil government in Tennessee as in New York, and no more. But the threat shows the animus of the men who favor the plucked "Bald Eagle of the Mountains." It reveals the same spirit which crushed everything beneath the heel of military oppression during the war. It is the same spirit which mobbed and murdered Democrats in the North, and robbed widows and orphans in the South. It is the spirit which the people propose to crush by preventing the election of STOKES, whose name and proscription are convertible terms. The fact that these would-be despots threaten is an additional incentive to the friends of white enfranchisement and good government, to labor for their final overthrow. Then, register, work and vote.

LOOK out for fraudulent voting. We learn from good authority that hundreds of WILLIAMS' registration certificates are being placed in the hands of colored people who reside in Fayette county, near the Shelby line. It is undoubtedly intended that after voting in Fayette these persons shall cross over into Shelby and vote again. The Radicals are making a desperate effort to carry Shelby county, and know it is impossible without fraud of this kind. Be on the alert! We charge officers of election everywhere to take steps to prevent this contemplated outrage.

A Cairo Sensation—Explosion of a Meteor.

From the Cairo Bulletin, 27th.]

About nine o'clock last night a report not unlike that occasioned by the bursting of a steamboat boiler, excited no little inquiry in our city; and, a number of citizens, apprehending a steamboat disaster, repaired to the river to ascertain, if possible, if there were any grounds for their fears. By the arrival of a steamboat, a half hour or so afterward, they received the assurance that they would have to solve in some other manner the mystery of the report.

Few persons were out doors at the moment of the report, the night being dark, and the gathering clouds betokening a storm; but most of those who were out, observed that the noise was followed by a light that illuminated the whole heavens. One or to gentlemen of the city, and a number of laborers along the line of the C. and V. railroad, observed the cause of it, which was nothing less than the bursting of a meteor, somewhere not far from the railroad crossing of Cache river. The course of the eccentric body was observed to be at an easy angle toward the earth; and when near, or apparently near, the tree tops, it exploded, giving out the report heard and the light seen by so many of our citizens.

A Paris correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* says: "The late Memphis Commercial Convention has been referred to by an English statesman as likely, if permanently organized, to meet annually, to do much more good for the Southern States than any legislation they are likely to have from a Yankee Congress, by directing their attention to the development of their material interests, and teaching them concert of action."

Generals John C. Breckinridge and Braxton Bragg were in St. Louis, Monday.

BLOODSHED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Election Riot—Several Men Killed.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of Sunday gives an extended account of an affray that occurred at a township election in the Barnwell District, South Carolina, a few days ago. One Pickens Woodward, a young man of respectable connections, was run by the negroes and elected, whereupon the following occurred:

After the election was over, and it was known what party was successful, a crowd of white men were standing around the stove discussing it, in which crowd were the parties above mentioned. At length one of the Tylers, an ardent Democrat, remarked that while he hated very badly his party's being defeated by the negroes, still he attached no blame to the latter for what they had done, but the men he did blame were the "d—d scalawags who ran on the negro ticket." At this remark A. P. Woodward stepped up to the speaker and said that his brother's name was on that ticket; that he was no scalawag, and Tyler must withdraw the offensive epithet. The latter declined to make the required retraction, and an altercation between the parties ensued, while their respective friends gathered around.

While the quarrel was progressing between Tyler and A. P. Woodward, but before blows had passed the Radical candidate stepped into the crowd with a drawn revolver in his hand to take his brother's part. As soon as this was observed, John Greene, the Democratic candidate fell upon Woodward and knocked the pistol from his hand. Almost at the same instant A. P. Woodward turned from Tyler, drew his revolver and shot John Greene, killing him almost instantly. Here John Holland drew his pistol to defend his father-in-law, but before he could fire, Woodward shot him, inflicting a mortal wound.

The melee here became general, and of it is impossible to give any detailed description. The negroes retreated from the precinct as soon as the firing commenced, and the field was left to the Tylers, Hollands, Greenes and Woodwards. As fast as the combatants emptied their pistols, the useless weapons were thrown aside and the knife was drawn and used freely by both parties.

We learn that as John Holland lay dying on the ground, with the balls whistling around him, and the parties dealing murderous stabs over him, he managed to cock and aim his revolver, and shot A. P. Woodward twice, one of the balls penetrating his back, the other taking effect in his kidneys—the latter wound, it is believed, being mortal. Frank Greene was also shot and severely wounded and stabbed with a knife. James Tyler, Wyatt Tyler and two or three others were badly stabbed, but none of their wounds will prove mortal. Thus closed this terrible contest, in which one man was killed outright, two others mortally wounded (one of whom has since died), in which every man engaged was, we believe, more or less seriously wounded, and which will carry mourning and desolation into so many families.

On yesterday morning at an early hour a messenger came up from the scene of slaughter to this city for the purpose of procuring a coffin for Mr. Greene. Later in the day another came for another coffin—this one for Mr. Holland. We suppose the next one ordered will be for Mr. A. P. Woodward, who, we learn, was not expected to live. All of the parties in this tragic occurrence were, we understand, men highly honorable and of undoubted social position. A. P. Woodward is well-known in this city, having been living here for two or three years, clerking for the house of W. S. Royal, corner of Broad and Centre streets, and had gone home for a few days on a visit to his family. He is a man of good character, and a capital shot with a pistol, having frequently, in his employer's store, shot off the head of a rat at twenty paces with a Colt's revolver.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.

A Crazed St. Louis Husband Fearfully Avenges a Fancied Wrong.

In St. Louis Sunday Wm. Ploeger murdered Niemeyer. He was jealous of N.'s attentions to his (P.'s) wife, and shot his victim four times in the face and shoulders. Before the coroner's jury Mrs. Ploeger testified as follows:

Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Ploeger, wife of the prisoner, said she was asleep when the shooting occurred, and knew nothing of it. I heard one shot, and it awoke me; I got up and went to the window, but could see nothing. I did not go to bed again, but staid in my room up stairs; Mrs. Thompson came up and told me what had happened; I was told that William had shot Ernst Niemeyer; I know nothing of the cause of the difficulty. I heard my husband say over a year ago that he would kill Niemeyer; they had a fuss about some business transactions he never made such a threat since. Ernst worked for Meyer, on Franklin avenue, and often came to my husband's store. I went to the theater with Ernst last winter, but another lady was with us; I have never been with him since, and was not with him last Saturday night; anybody who says so is a liar; I have not been living with my husband for nearly ten months. He came to see me several times lately. He never said anything about my going out with Niemeyer, because I never went out with him but once. On Sunday he told me some folks had charged him with having had Niemyer whipped on Sunday. I told him I had heard so too, but did not believe it. About a month ago we agreed to live together again, but I broke the agreement, because he did not do as he promised, and threatened to shoot me, and said if he could not live with me no other man should. I was not much afraid. The last time I saw Niemeyer was about eight o'clock Sunday night, in a grocery store, but did not speak to him. Ploeger has been attending bar lately on Cass avenue, near Sixteenth street.

Anna Timerman, a young girl whom the deceased has been paying attention to, testified that she had been engaged to Niemeyer for two months. Lives on Tenth street, between Wash and Carr. Saw deceased last night between ten and eleven o'clock, when he left her. He told her he had once been to the theater with Mrs. Ploeger and another lady; that he had been out with her recently. Last Saturday evening I was out walking with Niemeyer; we went out at half-past eight o'clock; it was nearly eleven when we came back.

A verdict of "willful and deliberate murder" was rendered.

This is the way the editor of the Boise City (Idaho) *Chronicle* introduces his paper:

SALUTATORY.

We have started a paper.
NAME—*Capital Chronicle.*
PRINCIPLES—Democratic to the hilt.
OBJECT—To make a living.
OFFICE—On Main street, about three hundred yards below the Overland Hotel, opposite an old oyster can in the road.

And we'll run it or "bust."

It is said that there are sixty-six vessels now *en route* to Great Britain from San Francisco, with cargoes averaging 1,700,000 sacks of wheat, besides eight vessels for domestic Atlantic ports with 108,000 sacks, and ten vessels to Rio Janeiro with 51,000 barrels of flour. The California wheat and flour now afloat for China and other countries is valued at $84,000,000.

The terms of Senators Yates, Grimes, Ross, Lane, Wilson, Wilkinson, Norton, Thayer, Cragin, Cattell, Anthony, Fowler, Williams of Oregon, and Howard of Michigan, expire March 4, 1871, and most of the elections for their successors will take place next year.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

To the Southwestern Press Association.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Movement of the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means—Treasury Directions.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The Committee on Ways and Means left for the East yesterday. The committee, after a thorough investigation, expressed satisfaction in the management of Federal affairs on the coast. A few days were devoted to obtaining information in regard to the Alaska fur trade representations. The Chinese company of this city have accepted an invitation from the Chicago commercial party to accompany them to Chicago as guests. They will afterward visit New York and other Eastern cities, and thence proceed through the Southern States, and give their attention to the Chinese emigration question.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Collector at New Orleans to use all efforts to prevent the Chinese Coolie trade. His attention is called to the law of 1808 prohibiting the importation of persons of color who are held for service or labor, and that of 1862, against the coolie or slave trade. He also suggests that a society be organized there to procure an enforcement of the laws.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 23.—Many arrests continue on suspicion of disloyalty, at Ciudad Real. Hundreds of people are soliciting pardon from the Government for complicity in the recent Carlist movement. They state that they were deceived by the Carlist leaders.

A sharp street fight occurred last night at La Mancha, between the Carlists and the Government forces. The Carlists were defeated and fled to the mountains.

There have been several arrests at Clenca, and the insurgents at that place have released prisoners confined in the jail.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 28.—It is reported that Don Carlos has ordered a cessation of the movements in his behalf. His party are much discouraged.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Custom House Frauds/Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—The investigations of the custom frauds are steadily progressing. Solicitor Banfield has retained the legal firm of Hudson & Fearn. The Assistant District Attorney is also assisting in the prosecution of the cases.

RICHMOND.

The State Treasurer Paying the Interest.

RICHMOND, July 28.—The State Treasurer will commence payment of one per cent on the January interest of the State registered bonds on the 15th, and as soon thereafter as possible the payment on the coupons will be made.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Family Flour, $6 00@6 25; Corn, 90c.; Oats, 77@79c., Whisky, $1 08@1 10; Pork, $33 25@33 50; Bulk shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16c.; Bacon shoulders, 15c.; sides, 18@18½c.; Lard, 19½c.; Wheat, $1 20@1 45; Rye, $1; Butter, 25@30c.; Eggs, 18@16c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Flour, $5 50; Wheat, no spring offering; Corn, $1 08@1 13; Oats, 66@72c.; Rye, $1 18@1 20; Whisky, $1 07@1 08; Sugar, 12½@14½c.; Molasses, 70@80c.; Pork, $34@34 50; Bulk shoulders, 15c.; hams, 23@24c.; Lard, 18½@18c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 32½c. Sales 110 bales. Receipts 26 bales. Gold, 135½. Sterling, 50; N. Y. sight, ½ prem. Flour firm; super, $5 90; XX, 6 00; XXX, $6 75; Corn, 95c.; Oats, 75c.; Bran, $1 05; Hay, prime, $29; Pork held at $35 50; Bacon firm; shoulders, 15½c.; sides, 19@19½c.; Lard, tierces, 19½c.; keg, 21@22c.; Sugar stiffer; common, 10½@11½c.; prime, 14c.; Molasses nominal; prime fermenting, 63@74c.; Whisky, $1 17½; Coffee dull; fair, 15@15½c; prime, 16½@17c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Flour, $5 75@7 00. Tobacco, $1 33@1 84; Corn, 70½@92c.; Oats, 62@65c.; Groceries unchanged; Pork, $33 50@33 75; Lard, 18½c.; Bulk shoulders, 13½@13½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Flour, $4 50; Grain unchanged; Tobacco, sales 171 hhds. at $5 50@13 75; Bacon shoulders, 15½c.; sides, 19@19½c.; hams, 23c., Lard, 19½c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton rather more active, without decided change in prices. Sales 1800 bales uplands at 34c. Flour, $5 85@6 55, closing 10c. lower. Wheat, $1 32@1 33. Corn, 95@$1 10. Rice steady; Carolina, 8½@8¼c. Coffee quiet. Sugar in fair request; Cuba, 14@11½c.; Porto Rico, 12c@12½c. Molasses dull.

Money market remains easy, and demand on call freely met at 6 to 7 per cent., with some exceptions at 5 per cent. Prime discounts, 8 to 10 per cent. Sterling rather more active, and firm at 109@110½. Gold heavy and lower. Opened at 136½, advanced to 136¾, and fell to 135½, closing at 135¾@135. Carrying rate, 5@7 per cent. Clearances, $108,000,000. Estimated shipments to-morrow vary between $600,000 and $1,000,000. Governments dull but strong. Government bought $3,000,000 of different issues at 120 11-100@120 23-100. State bonds dull. Also Tennessees, 65½; new 56½.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 28.—Consols, 94½ 5-20's, firm at 82½; and at Frankfort, 87½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton a shade firmer. Middling uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 12¾d. Sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. California wheat 10s. 7d.; red western, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d. Western flour 23s. 6d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 30s.; old, 29s. New oats, 32s. 6d. Peas, 40s.

Barney Williams is said to be worth near half a million, and has a beautiful home on Long Island, but he is going to California to put in a little more hard work to make up the round sum mentioned.

Secretary Boutwell is already besieged by applicants for the position of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury Department, in place of McCarter, resigned. Salary, $3000 per annum.

The second $300 a side has been put up on the match between Allen and McCoole. The next deposit of $500 is to be made on Saturday. McCoole will go into training in a few days.

The Auditor of the State has ascertained that there are 20,000 less cattle and 100 less mules, 1,416,336 less sheep, and 356,625 less hogs in the State of Ohio than there were at this time last year.

Several newspapers at important points in Kentucky have stopped publication, recently, for the want of proper support.

Miss Bateman has purchased of Mr. Tom Taylor the exclusive right, for a term of five years, of performing "May Warner."

MARRIED.

GRAVES—SNYDER—At Magnolia, Mississippi, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. J. R. Graves, L. L. D., Editor of The Baptist, of Memphis, to Miss Georgia, daughter of Dr. George Snyder, of Magnolia, Mississippi.

New Advertisements.

ASSURANCE.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit

Life Insurance Company

Of New York.

G. W. L. Crook, Manager for the States of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Company is located, and its principal office is situated in the city, county and State of New York.

The Capital Stock of the Company consists of 2,000 shares of $100 each, all paid up in cash, and securities invested.....$200,000

The condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, was, as follows:

ASSETS:

	Par.	Cash.	Market.
U. S. 6 pr. ct. bonds,			
" Loan 1881	$225,000	$245,100 00	$267,312 50
" 6 " 5-20s reg'd	75,000	81,267 37	84,375 00
N. Y State 6 per cent.			
Bonds, July, 1872...	20,000	20,000 00	20,400 00
Brooklyn City 7 pr. ct	50,000	50,125 00	50,075 00
Albany " 6 "	20,000	18,300 00	18,800 00
Total stocks and bonds.....	$460,000	$414,792 37	$441,947 50
Cash on hand.....			3,168 66
" in bank.....			81,488 79
Interest accrued on stocks, bonds, etc.			5,274 03
Loans on bond and mortgage, duly recorded and being liens on fee simple.....			280,700 00
Interest due and accrued on same.....			2,278 21
Deferred premiums, including those in the hands of agents.....			130,000 00
Value of lease and personal property.....			10,000 00
Total assets of the company.....			$1,032,901 51

LIABILITIES:

Claims on Policies in process of adjustment.....	$17,330 31	
Claims on Policies resisted none		
Due for taxes, rent, etc.....	1,760 00—8	19,090 31
RECEIPTS FOR 1868.		
From Premiums.....	448,802 54	
" Interest.....	55,201 92	
" Other sources.....	98 62—	499,126 08
DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1868.		
For payments on claims on Life Insurance, annuities and other expenditures.....		191,264 80
Number of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1868	2,452	
Amount " " Dec. 31, 1868, with additions.....	$10,329,587	

Interest on Capital Stock is limited by the Company's charter to seven per cent per annum.

The Company's policies are issued upon the purely Mutual System. All surplus and profits are equally divided among the policy holders. All premiums are payable in cash. Dividends to policy holders are declared annually on the contribution plan, and are available as cash in the payments of premiums or to purchase additional Insurance.

Ten thousand dollars is the limit of Insurance on a single life.

All claims under policies are payable in cash.

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President, and Robert A. Granniss, Secretary, of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, located at New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that they are the above-described officers of the said Company, and that, on the 31st day of December last, all the above-described assets were the absolute property of the Company aforesaid, and that the above statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31st, 1868, is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

[Signed] CHARLES H. RAYMOND.
ROBT. A. GRANNISS.

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1869, as witness my hand and official seal.

[SEAL.] CHARLES NEITLETON,
Commissioner for Mos. in New York.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager

For West Tennessee and Mississippi Branch, No. 279 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents and Solicitors wanted. Liberal commission paid. Apply to GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager. jy29

OFFICIAL.

City Schools.

THERE will be an examination of applicants for positions as Teachers in the City Schools of such as have not certificates of qualification from the Board, on

Thursday, 5th of August, next.

Precisely at 9 o'clock a.m., at the office of the Board of Education, Odd Fellows' Hall.

THOMAS S. SMITH, Pres't of the Board.
J. T. LEATH, Superintendent. jy29

FOR SALE.

Beautiful Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my residence on Union avenue, 2½ miles east of Memphis, on easy terms.

The tract of land contains 7 and 10-100 acres, and is most beautifully shaded with a large grove of forest trees. The improvements are in good repair.

I would exchange this property for buildings or other property. S. M. FOSTER.
jy29 Nos. 15 and 17 Madison street.

To Western and Southern Newspaper Publishers.

Prize Press Just Completed and for Sale!

ONE of our new and latest style, EXTRA FINISH, and very fast "Taylor" Double Cylinders—warranted the best and finest finished press ever made in this country—constructed under Mr. Taylor's immediate supervision—which we can safely at a speed of FOUR THOUSAND per hour. Size of bed, 32x54. Extra heavy frame and cross stays—air springs—new style fountain—new gripper motion, etc. PRICE AND TERMS same as in New York, without adding freight to this point. Machine can be shipped at once, and will be set up where wanted by the manufacturers, without charge. Address

A. B. TAYLOR'S SON & CO.,
Pioneer Printing Press Manufactory, Manufacturers of Taylor Large, Small and Double Cylinders, the celebrated "Taylor Country Cylinder," and Printer's Machinery in general.
46 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.
Branch of New York Taylor Press Manufactory. jy29

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of A. MATSON, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of PRINCE HERRON, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES SEELAN, of Shelby Depot, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

WEBB
JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. B. Norment, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Norment is well known to the most of cotton raisers in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office. jy29

COPARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day admitted Colonel W. H. D. Wendel as a partner in the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business, which will be continued at No. 9 Union street, over Meacham & Treadwell's, under the firm of Ralph Wormeley & Co. RALPH WORMELEY.
Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1869. jy2

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

STEAMBOAT "COMMERCIAL." Dimensions: 170 feet on deck, 32 feet beam, 6 feet hold. Is in elegant order, having just been repaired, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms, etc., apply to CAPTAIN JAMES LEE,
Office of Warriner, Lee & Townsend,
jy25 No. 31 Madison street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

C. P. PARKS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 38 Broad and 34 New Stre jy25 NEW YORK.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

AT AUCTION.

Thursday Morning, July 29, at 10 o'clock,

—BY—

DAILY AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY, : : : : : JULY 29, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, Albany, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toled, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY AVALANCHE mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month. tf

TO COUNTRY VOTERS.

Registration Notice.

All persons who have lost their certificates of Ware, League, Davis, Sears and Williams, will receive duplicates upon proper affidavit of the loss filed.
JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration for Shelby County.

New flour at Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s.

Try Eureka and Gold-Leaf Durham smoking tobacco, kept by all first-class cigar dealers. 3t

DRY GOODS, ETC., AT AUCTION!
This (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, by
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Corner Second and Adams streets.

A GREAT INCREASE.—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, in New York, are doing the largest business in the city, the sales amounting to three times that of any other machine company. 4t

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

ILLNESS OF THE NOMINEE FOR FLOATER.—Mr. H. R. Sherrod, nominee for Floater on the Universal Suffrage ticket, has been quite ill since the convention—a fact which will account for his inactivity during the canvass. He has almost wholly recovered, however, and henceforth until the election, expects to be able to take part.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!" This is absolutely true in using Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powders, for so perfect is the combination of the ingredients entering into the manufacture that good biscuits, rolls, or pastry, both light and nutricious, can be made every time. It is always ready, always reliable, and requires but half the quantity of those of ordinary manufacture, and is, consequently, cheaper. For sale in packages to meet the wants of all, by grocers generally. 8t

New flour at Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s.

PACKAGE GLASSWARE AT AUCTION!
This (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, by
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Corner Second and Adams streets.

My friends and the public are informed that I have been appointed by the New York Life Insurance Company their general agent for Tennessee, and have accepted the same, after a careful investigation. I can be found or communicated with at the branch office of the company, 16 Madison street, Memphis. The New York Life Insurance Company has a claim to public confidence which needs no commendation from me, and I bespeak for it that generous support which the good citizens of Memphis have extended to me personally while postmaster of this city. I will attend promptly to all communications in reference to life insurance, and will also make liberal terms with country agents or city solicitors.
2t ROB'T C. GIST.

New flour at Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s.

POPULAR LECTURE.—We can with confidence commend to our readers the lecture to be delivered to-morrow (Friday) evening, at Greenlaw Opera House. The subject is one of absorbing interest—"The Atmosphere and the various purposes it is made to fulfill in the grand Economy of Nature"—and though scientific in character, is yet treated of in a manner so popular as to be within the easy comprehension of all. None can listen to it, we have been assured, without being both pleased and instructed. The lecturer is Dr. W. H. I'Anson, late of St. Louis, and formerly connected with the press of that city. He is a gentleman of decided ability and evident culture, and eminently qualified, physically and mentally, to make a favorable impression on an audience. We bespeak for him the patronage of our intelligent citizens. The subjects treated of in the lecture may be found in the advertisement in another column.

HORROR.

The March of Death on the Rail at the Tennessee Line.

Frightful Accident to a Louisville Bound Railway Train.

A Passenger Train Falls Through a Trestle-Work----Fire and Crash.

The Locomotive, Tender and Four Cars Burned in the Abyss.

Three Persons Killed Outright and Thirty Wounded in the Disaster.

Scenes of Unexampled Horror and Confusion---Full Details.

Within the past few weeks several terrible catastrophes have occurred on railroads in the North and East, involving great loss of life. The railroads of the South, and especially those centering in Memphis, have been comparatively free from accidents for the past few months, and no frightful catastrophe has occurred on any of the railroads for a very lengthened period. The citizens of Memphis were, however, greatly startled at an early hour yesterday morning, when a rumor became prevalent on the streets that a fearful accident had occurred about one o'clock in the morning at Budd's Creek, about eight miles south of Clarksville, on the Clarksville division of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, to the passenger train which left Memphis at three o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, and that a very large number of persons had been killed and wounded.

The following special dispatch to the AVALANCHE, from Captain Hamilton Pike, son of General Albert Pike, who was a passenger on the ill-fated train, was the first received in the city:

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., July 28.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, the three p.m. train fell through the trestle bridge at Budd's creek, twenty-five miles west of here. The train was literally demolished and afterward burned, one car excepted. The fireman and engineer, and one other railroad official, believed to be the express agent, and one or two passengers killed; some twenty-five or thirty badly wounded; hardly any one escaped free from injury. Baggage all lost. Sister and myself both safe.
HAMILTON PIKE.

The express train in question, as has been previously stated, left the depot in this city at three o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, and was composed of an engine and tender, an express and baggage car, two passenger coaches, and a couple of sleeping cars. The train was in charge of Mr. John Clark as conductor, till Paris was reached, when he was succeeded by Mr. Nat Low. At Humboldt an additional sleeping car, from New Orleans, was attached to the train, and the train proceeded on its way. Everything went well until Budd's creek, which is covered by a trestle-work about one hundred yards in length and forty feet in hight, was reached. The train was, at the time, and all on board, with the exception of the employes of the train, had composed themselves to sleep, when in an instant the entire train, with the exception of the New Orleans passenger coaches, plunged through the trestle-work into the bed of the creek below. A frightful shout arose from the suddenly awakened passengers, and the scene which ensued beggared description.

The engine and tender lay at the bottom of the gully, with the cars all piled on top of each other, while the poor affrighted and wounded passengers were endeavoring to crawl out from among the *debris*. In the midst of all the terrible confusion the frightful cry of "fire" was raised, and the terror of all was increased tenfold; and in a few minutes all the cars, with one exception, were in a blaze. The passengers who had managed to get clear of the wreck stood for a few moments paralyzed and stricken at this new and terrible calamity. No time, however, was to be lost, and those who had escaped unhurt went to work with a will to effect the rescue of those who had been less fortunate. Among those who lent efficient aid in this respect may be mentioned Captain Hamilton Pike and Mr. N. Fontaine of this city, Captain Nat. Low, conductor of the train, and Mr. Wood, of New Orleans, while Miss Lillian Pike of Memphis and Mrs. Sawyer of New Orleans carefully tended the wounded so soon as they were rescued, and did all in their power to alleviate their suffering. Captain Pike and his sister received slight burises, but they completely forgot them in the work of humanity, and their prayers which went up for gratitude for the efficient aid they gave were truly heartfelt. The engineer, Eugene Riley, one of the most careful employes on the road, was instantaneously killed, and his charred remains were with the greatest difficulty rescued from the flames. The fireman, Charles Shields, shared a similar fate, while Mr. Hugh McCall, a passenger from New Orleans, was instantly killed while sitting in the forward car.

The following is a list of those who were more or less wounded, some of them dangerously: Passengers: Mrs. H. M. McCall, New Orleans; Joseph Nutt, New Orleans; H. B. Michael, New Orleans; John Burt, Columbus, Mississippi; Judge Caulkins and wife, New Orleans; J. Jay Bust, Clarksville, Tennessee; Leah Henderson (colored), Memphis; C. H. Doge, Fulton, New York. Train men: C. A. Brown, baggage master; John C. Dugan, express messenger. Slightly wounded and bruised: Wm. McCall, New Orleans; Ed. Stowe, Eufaula, Alabama; Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Baton Rouge; W. S. Packer, Pittsburg; J. C. Hannah, Coffeeville, Mississippi; J. C. Levy, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Miss Hattie Michael, Lauderdale; W. E. Shepherd, New Orleans; J. O'Connell, Barton, Salisbury, Stewart's Station; two children of Judge Caulkins, New Orleans. Train men: Sam Lewis, sleeping car conductor; W. D. Fray, mail agent; Ed Boone, C. B. Webster, brakemen.

All day yesterday persons visited the telegraph offices and newspaper offices to obtain full particulars of the catastrophe. It was known that Mr. N. Fontaine and family, of this city, were on the train, and a rumor soon became prevalent that they had all been very severely injured, but about one o'clock a dispatch was received from Mr. Fontaine, by Messrs. Hill, Fontaine & Co., of Front street, to the effect that he and his family had all escaped without injury, with the exception of Mrs. Fontaine, who was slightly bruised. Mr. Lou Mabb, saloon keeper in the Bethel Block, also telegraphed that he had fortunately escaped with a few trifling bruises. Mr. J. T. Maynard, the route agent of the Southern Express Co., telegraphed that the car in his charge was completely destroyed, and the entire loss to the company will amount to about twenty thousand dollars. Information was also received by telegraph by Colonel Sam. B. Jones, Superintendent of the Memphis division, that a colored woman named Leah, wife of the coachman, to Amos Woodruff, President of the road, to the effect that she had been seriously injured. Her husband left by train yesterday evening.

When the accident occurred the train carried away the telegraph wires, but an operator who fortunately happened to be on the train soon got his work and opened communication with Clarksville, and a wrecking train was dispatched to the scene of the catastrophy, and every attention given to the wounded passengers, who were conveyed to Clarksville without delay, where medical aid was procured. Many of the passengers went on by the morning train to Louisville.

The baggage car and baggage was completely burned up, and in the trunks under charge of Captain Pike was a large collection of valuable Masonic jewelry, including the magnificent regalia of Sovereign Grand Commander of the South, belonging to his father, General Pike, which loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

The following are the Associated Press dispatches received last night:

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., July 28.—The cause of the railroad accident has not yet been ascertained. The trestle was only about two years old and the bridge three. Two spans of the bridge, about fifty feet each in length, and length of the trestle fell. The speed with which the train was going carried it under the track upon the other side of the creek.

In addition to this we gather the following facts by enquiring among the passengers: Mr. Fontaine, of Memphis, with his wife and three children, were on the train, and all escaped except Mrs. Fontaine, who is badly wounded, as was the colored nurse of her children. Mr. Hamilton Pike, son of General Albert Pike, with his sister, were on the train, but escaped with a few slight bruises, and received universal commendation as did Mrs. Sawyer and young Mr. Wood, of New Orleans, for their heroic and energetic efforts to save and relieve the wounded. Great praise is awarded Mat Lowe, the conductor, for his coolness in the discharge of his duty. The express books and papers were saved, from which it is ascertained that there was about one hundred thousand dollars in the safe. At last accounts from the wreck, the safe had not been found. After the fall of the train, fire was communicated to the baggage and passenger cars from the locomotive, and all were destroyed, except the third sleeping car, with all the express and passengers' baggage, which is a serious loss. Considering the fact that the fall was at least twenty-five or thirty feet, and that all of the cars were nearly pulverised, it seems a miracle that a single soul escaped. Those of the wounded who are here are receiving the best of medical attention and the sympathy of our entire population. Mr. Pike and his sister are here waiting an up-train. Mr. Stow is being kindly cared for. Judge Caulkins and family are under treatment here. Mr. Dugan, the Express messenger, is also here, but his case is doubtful.

Since writing the above I learn that the body of a man badly burned has been found under the wreck and cannot be recognized.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—The passenger train, which left Memphis at three p.m. yesterday met with an accident at one o'clock a.m., eight miles south of Clarksville. The train was burnt, together with the bridge on the road. The cause of the accident is yet unknown. Eugene Riley, engineer, and Charles Shields, brakeman, and Hugh McCall, a passenger from New Orleans, were killed. Mrs. McCall, Joseph West, Judge Caulkins and wife, of New Orleans; H. B. Michael, J. J. Buck, J. J. Bust, C. H. Sage, C. A. Braun, J. C. Duggan and L. Henderson were badly wounded. Some sixteen others were slightly wounded.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—A special train arrived here at five o'clock this evening, from Clarksville, bringing the passengers that were saved, and many of those that were wounded who were able to travel. The following were taken to the St. Joseph Infirmary, where they are receiving every attention. Mrs. McCall, New Orleans; C. H. Sage, Fulton, New York; William McCall, W. C. Shepard, New Orleans.

The latest from the Superintendent of the Clarksville Division says that Dugan, the express messenger, is not dead but doing well. All the other passengers, seven in number, are at Clarksville, and are doing well at present. The body of the man found in the wreck which could not be recognized proved to be a man named Baxter, of Nashville.

The trains on the road are running regularly, the transfer taking place at the scene of the wreck. A new trestle-work will be built without delay.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial of Montalta for Rape---He is Sentenced to Twenty Years in the Penitentiary.

Trial of an Alleged Murderer---He Gets Ten Years.

The trial of Stephen Montalta, who was arrested a few days ago, on the horrible charge of violating the person of a little child eight years of age, named Bertha Deckeron, daughter of a baker who lives in the Southern portion of the city, closed yesterday in the Criminal Court, before Judge Hudson and a jury. The particulars of the case has already been published in the AVALANCHE. The prisoner was employed in the bakery of Mr. Deckeron, and appeared to be very much attached to the child, whom he was in the habit of enticing into the bake-shop. On the 3d of July, while the girl was in the place where the prisoner was at work, he commenced taking improper liberties with her and then forcibly outraged her person. He threatened the girl that if ever she told any one what he had done he would kill her. For several days she kept the fearful secret and then divulged it to some of her little companions, and from that source it had reached the ears of her parents, who could not at first credit that such a frightful wrong had been done their daughter. A physician was sent for and it was soon discovered that the story of the little girl was too true. Montalta was arrested, and on being brought before Justice Millard he was committed for trial in the Criminal Court.

The trial commenced on Tuesday. Attorney General Horrigan and Major E. A. Beecher appeared in support of the prosecution, and Messrs. Sanford, Yerger and Bullock for the defense.

The evidence adduced is substantially given above, and after the argument of counsel and the charge of Judge Hudson the case was given to the jury. The jury were absent from the court room about an hour, when they returned and handed in a verdict of "guilty," fixing the punishment at twenty years in the penitentiary.

The prisoner, who is a Swiss by birth, and only about eighteen years of age, seemed greatly astonished at the heavy sentence passed upon him by the jury.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

A negro named Charles Boyd was then placed on his trial, charged with the murder of a colored woman named Mary Kellis, in a house on Auction Square, about three months ago. The evidence showed that the murder had been one of the most cold blooded ever perpetrated in the city of Memphis. The principal witness in the case was a bright little colored boy, about six years of age, the son of the deceased, who gave his evidence in a clear and distinct manner, and to the admiration of all the persons in the court. The testimony was to the effect that the prisoner and deceased had a quarrel in her house, when she ordered him to leave, and he took his departure, went home, loaded a gun and returned. The woman at this time was engaged in ironing some clothing, and her little boy was standing at the door, which was partially open. The prisoner entered the outer door, and taking deliberate aim, fired, and the charge entered the woman's breast, inflicting a terrible wound, from the effects of which she died. The shooting took place about nine o'clock at night, and the prisoner immediately made his escape. About a week afterward he was arrested, when he gave his name as John Harris, but he was identified as the person who fired the fatal shot.

Attorney General Horrigan appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. George Washington, Mr. Frank Bras and Mr. O. Yerger for the defense. Counsel set up in their argument for the defense that the prisoner had not been fully identified, and that even if he were the party who fired the shot he did not do so with intent to kill the woman.

The jury, after deliberating for a short time, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and assessed the punishment at ten years in the penitentiary.

CROP PROSPECTS IN LACONIA CIRCLE, ARKANSAS.—A friend writing from Laconia Circle, thus speaks of the crop prospects: "The crops are looking splendidly, and a large yield is almost sure to reward the labors of the planter. Until recently, rain was needed badly, but now we have had a sufficiency to make both corn and cotton. Even were no more to come for months, the crops father, General Pike, which loss will

INJUNCTION.

The Case of F. S. Davis Versus the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

City Restrained from Selling the M. & L. R. R. Stock to Mr. Brinkley.

An injunction was granted yesterday in the Court of Chancery, the fiat being issued by Judge Harry S. Lee, restraining the Board of Mayor and Aldermen from transferring the stock of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad to Mr. R. C. Brinkley, in consideration of a loan of $25,000. The application for the injunction was made by Mr. F. S. Davis, President of the First National Bank. The principal points of the bill are as follows:

F. S. Davis vs. The Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis and R. C. Brinkley.

Complainant would show that on the — day of July, 1869, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis adopted a resolution, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Finance Committee, together with the Mayor *pro tem.*, be authorized to use the Little Rock Railroad stock owned by this corporation as collaterals, redeemable at the pleasure of the city, to secure any past due claims against the city of Memphis, and to borrow money for the purpose of defraying the monthly current expenses."

That the said corporation was at this time greatly in need of funds to defray its current expenses and to carry on the city government. That the said resolution was passed by the said Board of Mayor and Aldermen at one of its legal and authorized meetings, and with full power under the charter of the city to pass the same. That the design of the said Board of Aldermen was, as complainant is informed and believes, to obtain through the said Finance Committee sufficient means in money to answer its present and pressing purposes, and to enable the said committee to procure the same from any such persons or corporations as might be willing to make them the loan upon being secured in the repayment of the same. That at the time of passing the said resolution the said corporation was the owner of 5720 shares of the stock of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, of the nominal value of $572,000, as per share, but of a market value far less, being not more than — per share.

That the said city was, at the time, legally indebted to various persons and corporations, and among others was indebted to complainant in a large amount, by what is known in the money market as city scrip, demand notes and past due coupons. That this indebtedness, with the interest thereon, amounted on the 18th day of July, 1969, to the sum of about $84,195 12, a portion of which was due to complainant on his own account, being his own individual means, and a portion due to him as trustee and agent of other parties now absent from your Honor's jurisdiction, but the whole of it under the control of complainant and subject to his disposition, and so far as the said defendant can claim, due entirely and exclusively to complainant.

Complainant would state that in pursuance of the said resolution of the said board, the Finance Committee applied to him to borrow the necessary funds for the use of the said city, and that after some negotiations between the said committee and complainant, it was finally agreed between them that complainant should loan them the sum of $25,000, and that the said corporation would not only secure the repayment of the said sum of $25,000 but also the whole amount of the aforesaid indebtedness from the said corporation to this complainant.

That it was agreed that the interest on the said past due indebtedness of the said city to complainant be added to the principal of the same, and that the said sum of $25,000 should be added to the amount, and that then the whole sum should be divided in sums and made payable as follows:

Fifty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars on the first day of November, 1869; twenty-eight thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1869; and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-eight cents, on the first day of January, 1870, all of which were to be secured by the voters of the said city, signed by the Mayor thereof, and countersigned by its Register, as is usual in such cases; and complainant states that to secure the payment of the said notes at the time when they should become due and payable as aforesaid, the said Finance Committee, in pursuance of the said authority conferred upon it by the said resolution, agreed with complainant to transfer to him the said railroad stock. * * *

Complainant is informed, and believes, and charges that the said Finance Committee, after refusing to abide by its contract, as aforesaid, and after having rejected the same, have, in total disregard of complainant's rights in the premises, accepted a proposition from the defendant R. C. Brinkley to transfer to him the said railroad stock, in consideration that he, the said Brinkley, will loan to the said city the sum of $25,000, and complainant charges that the said defendant through its said Board of Mayor and Aldermen and its said Finance Committee is about to transfer to said Brinkley said stock to secure the loan of the said sum of money, but upon what exact terms complainant is not advised.

He states that he will be greatly aggrieved and injured by the transfer of the said stock, except in accordance with the agreement between himself and the said Finance Committee, that by his contract he is advised he has acquired in equity a right to have the said stock appropriated to the purposes for which the said transfer was to have been made to him, and unless this can be done he will suffer great pecuniary injury, for which he would have no adequate redress in a court of law.

* * * * * * *

Wherefore, the premises considered, the plaintiff prays that the said defendant, the city of Memphis, may be enjoined and restrained by an order of this honorable Court, from carrying out the said contract with the said Brinkley, and especially from transferring to him the said railroad stock in violation of its agreement, as aforesaid, with complainant and of his rights in the premises.

* * * * * * *

He prays for all such relief as to him in equity belongs, and as in duty bound, etc.

Complainant also states that this is the first application made by him for an injunction in this case.

Hutchinson & Townsend, McRae & Walker, solicitors for complainant.

Judge Lee granted the following fiat: Upon complainant executing bond with security in the sum of $5000, the Clerk and Master will issue writ of injunction in accordance with prayer of foregoing bill.

Smokers, call for Eureka or Gold-Leaf Durham smoking tobacco. 3t

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Seeing that we have no candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and feeling confident that our ticket will be successful beyond peradventure, I desire to suggest a name for that position which I believe will be approved and supported by all good men in Tennessee. I refer to James T. Leath, Esq., of Memphis. He is an old and reputable citizen, a ripe scholar, a graduate of the Nashville University, and possesses every requisite qualification. He has for years given his time and talents to the promotion of education and the fostering of our public schools in Memphis, and I believe that no inducement save the interest he feels in the education of the children of Tennessee could draw him from the comforts of a retired life, which his wealth and circumstances have secured for him. He has been a member of the School Board of Memphis for a long while, and is now Superintendent of our city schools, elected because of his efficiency and valuable services in the Board.

Let us hoist his name and supplant "my brother the General."

CITIZEN.

Smoke Eureka and Gold-Leaf Durham. 3t

[Communicated.]

The Advent Mission.

In 1866 I came to this city by direction of the Board of the American Advent Mission Society, to establish a mission for the secular and religious education of the freedmen. I surveyed the field, and fixed upon the north point of the city for the mission and school. But at that time we could not obtain a suitable house in which to teach, and so hired the hall of the "Sons of Ham," on Brown's avenue, and opened a school and meeting for religious worship. I employed Miss Sarah Bywaters and sister as the teachers, and took the general superintendence of the mission myself for the time being.

In March, 1869, Dr. J. J. Leslie and Miss Mattie Butler were appointed by the Board as missionaries and teachers, and Dr. Leslie took the superintendence of the mission. He obtained a building for the school and meeting in Chelsea, and removed and located the mission there, and has continued in charge of the mission up to this time.

Under the labors of Dr. Leslie and his associates, the school and mission has increased and prospered from the beginning until now. Last year the Board put up a large chapel, with rooms for the mission family and school, on the corner of Fourth and Safferan streets, now in the Ninth Ward of the city proper. Religious services for the freedmen are held regularly by Dr. Leslie and his assistant, Ephraim Sledge, a freedman who was converted and educated at the mission. We have a large Sabbath school, and "Band of Hope," and one of the best secular schools.

We have employed efficient teachers from the beginning. Among the men we may name are Rev. J. J. Leslie, Rev. B. W. Wilkins (colored), O. D. Eastman, L. F. Cole, W. Simmonds and C. F. Hasty. Of the female teachers the Misses Bywaters, Miss Mattie Butler, Mrs. F. C. Northup, Mrs. Mary Valle and Mrs. L. F. Cole. These have all taken a great interest in the moral and religious education of the freedmen, as well as of their literary training.

This school will probably be given into the care of the city School Board, with the hope of continued help to the freedmen in educating them for positions of usefulness in the world.

In coming to this city we are sure that we came with good will to all, and have desired to promote the happiness and prosperity of all classes. But our mission and labor has been chiefly among the freedmen, who had need of special help as they emerged from slavery to freedom. We have no knowledge of any act of unkindness, of word or deed, toward the Southern people by any of our missionaries or teachers. We have desired only to act the part of Christians and philanthropists among this people.

JOSHUA V. HINES,
President of the A. A. M. Society.
J. J. LESLIE, M. D.,
Superintendent.

MEMPHIS, July 26, 1869.

THE LATE C. P. NORRIS.

Resolutions of Respect.

OFFICE OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
MEMPHIS, July 27, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Memphis, held at their office on the 24th day of July, 1869, the following proceedings were had:

WHEREAS, This Board hath heard with emotions of sincere sorrow of the death of C. P. Norris, late Vice President of this Institution; and, whereas, we desire to testify our respect for our deceased associate and friend, and to tender our sympathy to his bereaved family; therefore,

Resolved, That by this dispensation of Divine Providence, the bank has lost the services of an active, useful and efficient officer, and we have been deprived of the official and social companionship of one whose genial and kindly qualities enlisted our cordial regard.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the presiding officer of this meeting, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, with appropriate assurances of our earnest sympathy and condolence.

F. S. DAVIS, President.

OFFICE MISS. VALLEY INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, July 27, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, called to consider the intelligence just received of the death of its President, C. P. Norris, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have received the sad intelligence of the death of C. P. Norris, President of this Institution, and it is desired, while acknowledging the wisdom of God in this dispensation, to express our esteem for our departed friend, and our sorrow for his death; therefore,

Resolved, That we feel deeply the loss which this Institution has sustained—we recognize the social and official worth of our late President. By his death the Company has been deprived of an earnest and indefatigable laborer in its behalf, and society has lost an industrious and public-spirited member.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our warmest sympathy, hightened by the remembrance of his honorable and useful life among us and of those gentle virtues which endeared him to the hearts of his friends.

Resolved, That the officials of this meeting are instructed to present a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that the same be entered of record on the minutes of the Board, and be published in the papers of the city.

F. S. DAVIS, Pres't.
J. R. STEBBINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN LIFE INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 21, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, Messrs. Frazer, Davis and Woodruff, the committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the feelings of this Board, on the death of Mr. C. P. Norris, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God, in his wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst Chas. P. Norris, late a Director of this Company; and, whereas, we desire to manifest our appreciation of the sterling private and business qualities of our lamented associate, and to testify to his bereaved family our profoundest sympathy; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the untimely death of our associate director and friend. *

Resolved, That in his death our Company has sustained the loss of a most zealous, intelligent and efficient director, identified with our institution as one of its founders and projectors, and ever gave to its interests the benefit of his best counsel and warmest support. We take sad pleasure in witnessing that the Southern Life Insurance Company could have lost no truer friend than Charles P. Norris.

Resolved, That his afflicted family have our tenderest sympathy in their distress and sorrow, and we desire to tender them our mournful appreciation of the many virtues and excellencies of their loved lost one.

Resolved, That the family of the deceased be furnished with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, and that the same be published in the papers of this city.

T. A. NELSON, Pres't.
BEN. MAY, Sec'y.

The Courts.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Court met yesterday at two o'clock but there was no particular business transacted during the session. The Chancellor delivered his opinion in the following cases.

Harding vs Stith; demurrer overruled.
Jones vs Walker; same.
Niles vs M & A of M; same.
Seiden vs Morris; motion overruled.
Sherman vs Hartnett; same.
Scales vs Brown; suspension.
McLean vs McLean, on replevy.
Longinotti vs Brunswick; for counsel.
Hildebrand vs Richards; same.
Vaughn vs Porter; same.

Attorneys interested can obtain the above by calling at the Court Clerk's desk. The papers in the case of King vs West are wanted at the Clerk's desk immediately. A number of orders were filed yesterday, but none of public interest. Court stands adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock. No more cases to be heard this term.

Rows in Hotel.

Travel has greatly decreased on the various railroads during the past few days.

On the first page will be found a very interesting report of the city schools, written by Mr. J. T. Leath.

Mr. John Van Horn, General Superintendent Southern Division Western Union Telegraph Company, is in the city.

Planters from Arkansas and Mississippi report that the cotton crop of this year will be larger than that of any year since 1860.

Only a few visitors are arriving each day at the Overton and Peabody hotels at the present time. A brisk fall season is anticipated.

A youthful negro named George Bird, fourteen years of age, was arrested yesterday on the charge of committing a violent assault on a colored girl.

A grand Railroad barbecue, under the auspices of the citizens of Holmes and Carter counties, in the Yazoo Valley, fifteen miles from Lexington, Mississippi. We wish to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the festival.

Our genial friend, Mr. Harry Childress, one of the most popular conductors on the M. & T. Railroad, is in the city, having just recovered from a severe illness. Harry's friends will be glad to learn that he is O K again.

Billy Bailey and Fanny Otes, both colored, were arrested by the police yesterday for using threatening and abusive language toward Miss Bell, who lives on Washington street. They will have an interview with the Recorder this morning.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court found true bills yesterday against Colonel Thomas Dickens and Dr. Sam Dickens for shooting at Wade Bolton with intent to kill him. Dr. Dickens was admitted to bail, and it is expected that the trial will take place in a few days.

A fire occurred in the drying house attached to Captain Wiggs' saw mill, near the mouth of Wolf river, yesterday forenoon. The building and between five and six thousand feet of lumber were destroyed. The loss will amount to about $600, which is partially covered by insurance. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

New flour at Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s.

Eureka and Gold-Leaf Durham smoking tobacco are the best kept by all first-class cigar stores. 3t

A MOST USEFUL AND PRACTICAL INVENTION.—Mr. A. Carver, the eminent machinist of Little Falls, New York, is at present on a visit to the city, and is stopping at the Overton Hotel. He is here for the purpose of introducing the celebrated "Carver Artesian Pump," which has been awarded the first premium at every State Fair where it has been exhibited, from Maine to Tennessee. The pump was in operation at the livery stable of Messrs. Joyce & Powell, Adams street, and excited the admiration of all who witnessed the working of this most excellent and practical invention. It was placed in a well forty-nine feet deep, and a nozzle having been attached to the hose-pipe, water was thrown with great force over the adjoining buildings, giving ample evidence that this pump could be used most effectually in case of fire. It must be admitted that the pump is superior to anything of the kind ever introduced into the South, and such is the perfection of the machinery that it may be easily worked by a child of five or six years of age. It is constructed without suction valves, and requires no packing, so that it is not liable to get out of order, and we confidently recommend this excellent invention to our readers. Mr. Carver claims that it is without exception the best and most complete pumps in the world, and he is prepared to give a guarantee that a child of ten years can operate it in a well one hundred feet deep. He has received the most flattering encomiums and testimonials from newspapers and practical engineers, machinists, and farmers throughout the country, and it may be mentioned that it is used in all the oil wells of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Bitterwell, Canada, as well as in thousands of mines, factories and dwellings all over the country.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.—Just received La Caoba, Walter Scott and Partagas from Havana. Schmidlapp, Marshuetz & Co., 300 Main street. 3t

FRESH IMPORTED CIGARS.—Just received, the famous brands La Caoba, Walter Scott and Partagas, of our own importation. Schmidlapp, Marsheutz & Co., 300 Main street. 3t

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
July 29, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather yesterday was exceedingly warm and sultry. Occasional thunder clouds gathered at intervals and promised a shower or two, but they only seemed to add to the closeness of the atmosphere, and failed to send the cooling rain drops. Business on the landing was very dull and confined to the discharging of freight by the Sam Hale, which vessel brought a fair cargo from Cincinnati.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Sam J. Hale, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" Fort Smith, Arkansas river.

IN PORT.

Sam J. Hale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The river at this point is rising slowly, and is now eight feet below high water mark. We have no more definite news from Arkansas and White than that they continue to decline slowly, with plenty of water for navigation, and six feet in White between Augusta and Jacksonport.

The river has fallen a foot at St. Louis, but heavy rains above have suspended the decline in upper streams. The entire Northwest has suffered from continued rains, and crops are materially injured in all sections. Farmers complain bitterly of the damages sustained.

The Upper Ohio is rising again, with five feet at Pittsburg. At Cincinnati there is twenty-five feet in the channel and falling, and eight feet in the canal at Louisville, with six feet four inches on the falls. The Lower Ohio is rising, and the rise will change to a decline shortly. The Cumberland river is falling, with twenty-two inches on Harpeth Shoals.

The towboat J. W. Kellog passed down yesterday for New Orleans.

The Illinois river is in many places six, seven and eight miles wide, and it is said there is no warehouse on what reaches in some instances to the second-story windows. A deep and gloomy feeling pervaded the people all along the river.

Texas has been suffering from great rain floods. The Colorado has been inundating the country, and farms along the valley have been ruined and crops totally destroyed by overflow.

It is reported that Captain W. B. Donaldson, late of the Great Republic, contemplates building a mammoth stern-wheeler.

Captain Alex. F. Power, late of the Darling, and favorably known here, passed down the other day as clerk of the Silver Spray.

Captain Lawrence Carter comes down as clerk of the Sam. J. Hale this trip. Mr. Ed. Miller is at home in Ohio ill.

The Lizzie Gill left St. Louis, for New Orleans, on Tuesday evening, and is due here to-day.

The docks at this place are full of business and have all their time engaged until after October first. They have just finished a thorough repair of the Little Rock Company's wharfboat, and the Caldwell will be turned out to-day as good as new. The Ozark goes on next to repair the damage sustained by a tree falling upon her on the last trip, and next, the Des Arc will be overhauled and thoroughly repaired. Nearly a hundred workmen are constantly kept busy on these docks, and their weekly salaries foot up between ten and twelve hundred dollars. A large quantity of first class oak timber has recently been contracted for, and when boat repairing slackens up a new hull or two will be built. The docks expect to keep busy. Their advent here gives proof of what new life may be imparted by the introduction of manufacturing enterprises. The money once expended in repairing steamers is now retained among our own people, and the expense of running to Cairo and above is thus saved. Additional life to trade is given by the retention of this currency here, which merely passes from one to another, while our wealth is added to and our population increased by the enterprise that thus promises shortly to enrich its owners. There is a grand field for other works of a manufacturing order here, and if properly managed, they are bound to be profitable investments.

The Indiana left Louisville on T

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	2:20 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Through Express	10:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Junction accommodation	8:10 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
New Orleans train		5:30 a.m.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:40 p.m.	4 a.m.
Night Express	2:30 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 257½ Main street; depot at head of Main street

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	5:45 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
Express (daily)	9:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office 257½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 257½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....3:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore, and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....11:30 a.m.
Arrive at.....2:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....2:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....10:45 a.m.
Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at.....10:45 a.m.
Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at.....2:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....2:30 a.m.

DEPART—For Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (on Sundays excepted), at..4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Chalkenburne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at...11:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....5:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, plain or ornamental, Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of—Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight.....2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces.....4
One package to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces.....6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces.....8
All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address.....4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces.....8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces.....12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces.....16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address.....2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6.....4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9.....6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12.....8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. These rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing, or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
" " $30 " " $40	20 "
" " $40 " " $50	25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1855: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 4 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz), prepayment optional, but unpaid and partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples.—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayment, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, or 8 cents in closed mail via Belgium, prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on inclosed letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, if cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 6 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of a very kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographic sheets of music, etc., and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 3 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 4 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounces, 15 cents; half-ounces, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples, corresponding 4 cents per 4 oz or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW FOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 4 cents prepaid, 16 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 10 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fee, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents.
On domestic letters	10
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each	25
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line or Prussia closed Mail, each	8

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 28, 1869.

The movement in mercantile circles was on a moderate scale, and led to no material changes in values. Only one steamer arrived from above, and its cargo consisted chiefly of groceries, of which there are large receipts just now, in view of the coming business season. Our leading staple was dull, and speculators got in, to a moderate extent, at 25c for ordinary, and 31c for uplands. The growing crop is doing well, with the exception of here and there a complaint of drouth; but, with the scarcity of labor in the interior, it is barely possible that 2,250,000 bales will be gathered, no matter how much may be raised. Provisions were less active, but ruled very firm as a general thing. The advance in corn North has resulted in higher rates for whisky, and higher wines here are stiff at $1 06, with distillers feeling the corn market in a manner suggestive of speculation. The stock of corn on hand is light, and while $1 is the ruling price, it would be difficult to buy much without causing a material advance. Medium grades of flour continue active, but there is some apprehension of a serious decline, as new is coming in more freely. We note an increasing demand for bagging and ties, but have not yet learned of any movements in rope.

In money matters there was little stir beyond what has been already referred to; and while the tendency is to closeness every day, the market is still easy enough for legitimate borrowers. There was more demand for exchange to-day, and some bankers reported no trouble in realizing ¼ premium on Eastern sight drafts, though some were very ready to sell at ½ lower. It costs some of the banks ¼ premium to make Eastern exchange. New Orleans exchange is inactive at ¼@¾ off, buying, and par selling.

Gold ruled lower. Early in the day dealers bought at 136, but at this writing were not inclined to pay higher than 135¾@135¼, at which rate several thousand dollars, in various small amounts, were taken over the counter. In New York it opened at 136¼@136¾, from which it had declined ¼@¾ at noon, closing at 136. Sterling exchange was dull at 109¾ for 60 day bills.

Scrip was very quiet. We learned of no movements of importance in city indebtedness, though one dealer was bidding 77@78c. Another held warrants at 85c. County scrip is dull, but can be sold at 65@67c to dealers, who generally hold at 70@72c. Police scrip is in demand, and finds a ready market at 85c, while dealers generally refuse to sell at less than 88c.

In stocks or bonds there was little or no movement. A bid of 68¾c on $20,000 Knoxville and Kentucky first mortgage bonds was rejected by the First National Bank, which has $40,000 of them for sale. They are held at 70c. The Bank has advices of the sale of $10,000 in Nashville at 70c. City bonds are in request at 48c for new, and 51c for old, but better can be realized by a careful canvass of the market. Several Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage bonds were bought by a dealer, to-day, at 74c, which was rather above the rate generally offered.

The New York money market is reported stringent to-day, with 7 per cent the rate on call loans. Government securities were rather firmer at the opening, but at noon the market was unsettled, and at the close there were more sellers than buyers, with prices as follows:

Bonds of 1881	121¼	121⅞
5-20s of '62	123⅛	123¼
5-20s of '64	122⅝	122¾
5-20s of '65	122⅝	122⅞
5-20s, new, of '65	120⅛	120¼
5-20s, new, of '67	120⅛	120¼
5-20s, new, of '68	119⅝	119¾
10-40 bonds	110	110⅛
Pacific 6s	103½	103⅝

Railway and express shares were also unsettled, and closed as follows:

Canton	58
Western Union Telegraph	30⅞
Quicksilver	15½
Pacific Mail	83¼
Adams Express	69
Wells & Fargo Express	27¾
American Express	50
United States Express	70
Merchants' Union Express	19
New York Central	190½
Erie	18
Hudson	134
Reading	96¾
Michigan Central	131
Michigan Southern	90
Illinois Central	142
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107¼
Chicago and N. W.	87
Chicago and N. W. preferred	94
Cleveland and Toledo	114½
Rock Island	106
St. Paul	76⅜
St. Paul preferred	86¾
Fort Wayne	107
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾

The First National Bank, to-day, filed in the Chancery Court a bill of injunction against the Finance Committee of the City Council on the grounds of non-fulfillment of contract, which debars all further proceedings with regard to hypothecation of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad stock for the present. It will be found in our local columns. The proposition of the Bank was fair, beyond question, and should the Finance Committee persist in the course resolved upon, it will only add insult to injury against an institution that has done much toward sustaining the credit of the city.

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a letter from the Assistant Assessor of Junction City, Kansas, relative to the liability of a building association to special tax of the broker or auctioneer whose president or secretary, by virtue of the provision of the constitution and by-laws thereof, sells at public auction the loans of the association, says: "No special sax is, in my opinion, imposed under the Internal Revenue law in respect to the specified business of selling at auction, as is stated, the loans of the association. It is not, properly speaking, the money which is sold, but the use of the same."

Cotton Market.

The market was a shade weaker, and presented some speculative inquiry, which resulted in sales of about 75 bales (including a table of 30 bales at 31c, sold last evening) at 25c for ordinary, 27@28c for good ordinary, and 31@31½c for middling. The New York market was irregular, with uplands 33¾@34c, while the Liverpool market was firmer, with uplands 12¼d.

According to Easton & Co.'s Circular, dated New York, July 24th, the receipts of cotton at all United States ports, last week, were 2788 bales, and exports, 324 bales, making receipts since September 1st, 2,035,872 bales, and exports 1,424,417 bales, (976,899 to Great Britain, and 447,518 to the Continent,) against 2,088,889 bales received, and 1,631,539 bales (1,227,089 to Great Britain, and 404,450 to the Continent) exported corresponding period last season. Stock, 38,000 bales, against 76,911 bales in 1868. The statistical position of cotton is stated as follows:

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	352,000	692,500
Afloat from India	568,000	449,000
Afloat from America	31,000	17,000
Stock in London	38,500	36,125
Afloat for London	40,000	130,000
Stock in Havre	39,250	41,891
Afloat for Havre	14,000	86,800
Stock in Bremen	8,745	11,830
Afloat for Bremen	6,117	8,927
Stock in United States ports	38,000	76,911
Stock in the interior towns	2,100	7,400
Total	1,318,447	1,668,327
Deficiency in visible supply	351,880	

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 410,000 bales, same time, 1868, 105,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 13d, then 10½d.

In reviewing the situation, Easton & Co. remark:

During the week the demand has been very light, the sales only reaching 3101 bales, mostly to spinners. Quotations are ⅛ lower, as compared with last week. Liverpool opened at 12¾d, declinned to 12½d on Monday, at which figure the market closed firm on Friday. Spinners there have kept well out of the market, taking only 35,000 bales. Their stock at the mills have been reduced 15,000 bales this week, as the consumption is still upward of 50,000 bales. Our spinners would be glad to see prices decline on this side, and we hear that some mills have reduced their consumption. If the stocks of cotton and goods were larger, a combined movement in the direction of "short time" would have its effect. But the quantity of goods everywhere is so much reduced that short time for a week or two would produce a sufficient rise and a resumption of full time by the mills. On the other hand the stock of cotton in the country could and would be shipped to Liverpool where long stapled sorts are so much needed, if there should be any material decline on this side. Our whole stock of 38,000 bales would be a welcome supply to Manchester, and would last about ten days at the present rate of working. Under these circumstances, we do not see how any decline can be brought about at present. When prices in Liverpool rise to a point which will reduce the large consumption which present prices have not done, then the markets might be broken down.

There have been received at the ports since 1st September, 2,035,872 bales, of which exporters have taken 1,424,417 bales, spinners 617,049 bales; and the stocks are 5594 bales smaller than at that date. Deficit in receipts as compared with last year, 73,017 bales. Deficit in shipments to Liverpool, 230,190 bales.

In our last circular, we made up a table showing the amount taken from the ports up to 9th July, this year and last, by spinners. To show the incorrectness of the so-called overland figures of 241,000 bales this year, against only 175,000 bales last year, we added them to the takings from the ports. This gives deliveries to spinners 845,796 bales this year, against 610,237 bales last year, which any one could see at a glance was wrong. We are glad to see that the authority responsible for the 241,000 bales, against 175,000 bales, has made a correction in to-day's issue. The overland shipments are now put down at 241,000 bales this year, against 206,000 bales last year, which is nearer right.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MEMPHIS, July 28, 1869.

Stock on hand sept. 1, 1868		17
Received to day		17
Received previously	67	237,104
		237,154
Exported to day		0
Exported previously	236,772	236,772
Stock at noon this day		379

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 13 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 4 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens firmer at 12¾d for middling uplands, and 12¾d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day, 12,000 bales.

5 p.m.—Cotton closed a shade firmer in tone, but unchanged in price.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 28—4 p.m.—Cotton closed irregular. Lower grades in more requisition.

Ordinary, 27; good ordinary, 29; low middling 32½; middling, 34; good middling, 35.

Export sales to spinners, 780 bales; do. to speculators 97 bales.

Exports, 1184 bales. Contracts were made for 200 bales low middling, deliverable December at 26¾c; do. do. for 200 do., deliverable October, at 30c.; do. do. for 90 bales on private terms.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, BEER, ETC.—Market quiet, as follows: Sands' pale cream ale, per half bbl, $10 50; lively or old brown stock, $11; tart or sweet porter, $11; lager beer, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $6; ale, per doz. quarts, $4; do. pints, $2 25. English and Scotch ale and porter, pints per doz., $3 25@3 50; quarts, $5.

APPLES—The receipts were rather better, and shippers made fair purchases at $1@1 50 per bbl., loose, though $1 75 was allowed for choice in exceptional cases.

BRAN—None on the levee, and lots in store held at $22@24 per ton, in sacks, with little or no movement.

BUTTER—The market was dull, and choice western was let go at 25c. to a fair extent, though held generally at 30@32c.

BACON—The market was stiff, and showed but a very light movement, with city cured meats 19½@20c. for clearsides; 15½@15¾c. for shoulders, and 23@24c. for choice canvassed hams in store.

BAGGING, ETC—Todd's light bagging 19@20c; flax, heavy, 22@24c; Kentucky Ev, 24@26c; Greenleaf, 25@26c. No demand for rope. Iron ties, per 100 lbs, $7@7 50.

CORN—The market was irregular and hardly quotable. Distillers made fair inquiry. A small lot of shelled, per river, was sold at 95c., and several small lots, per wagon changed hands at 91@93c. In store, however, $1 was the ruling price, and $1 05 was asked by some, though we learned of sales as low as 97c. The supply is light, owing to recent shipments to New Orleans.

CORN MEAL—The mills were doing a light business $4 50 per bbl. for green, and kiln dried, in store, was $4 75, though we learned of a few barrels sold at $4 65, which was below Northern prices. A consignment of green, to arrive, was held at $4 25.

COTTON YARNS—Inactive but generally firm at the late advance. We quote: No. 700, 17@18c.; No. 600, 19@20c.; No. 500, 21@22c.; No. 400, 23@24c.

CEMENT—The market presents no change, and is firm, with Louisville, $2 75@3, and Rosedale, $4@4 25 per bbl., in store.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged. In jobbing transactions, Rio ranges from 19@20c., as to quality.

EGGS—Inactive and unchanged, with good to choice fresh ranging from 12½@13c., shippers' count.

FLOUR—The market was less animated, but remained firm, with sales of 350 bbls. at $5 50 for low super to $10 50 for fancy, per bbl.

FISH.—White fish No. 1 per half bbl; $10@11; shad per half bbl. $6@8 50.

HAY—Scarce, with good to prime timothy, $23@30 per ton, in store. The consignment of prime sold on the levee, yesterday, at $25 50, was resold in lots at $28.

HIDES—Prices are steady with a good demand. Flint per lb, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10c; green, 7@8c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheep skins, 25@35 each.

HAIR—Quoting hair is $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs. in store.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole, 2 in, 42@46c; hemlock sole, 25@35c; French calf skins 2 dozen, $60@80; American do., $36@50; linings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $12@15.

LIME—In store prices are as follows: Cape per bbl, $1 70@1 80; Alabama, $2; Utica, $1 75; Ohio river, $1 50.

LARD—The market was quiet but generally firmer, with keg, 21½@22c., and tierces, 20¾@20½c., in store, in jobbing transactions.

MOLASSES—Quiet with Louisiana ranging from 60@85c per gallon, in bbls.

OILS, ETC—Quiet. Prices by the bbl are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33, @34c; raw linseed, $1 18; boiled linseed $1 23; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—A few sacks were received per Sam Hale, which were sold on the levee at 82½c., in addition to which there were moderate sales from store at 85@85c.

ONIONS—In good supply and dull at $3@4 per bbl., shipping order.

PORK—In store, mess was generally $35 per bbl., in a jobbing way, but the movement was slow, and we learned of sales at $34 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Good are in demand for shipment and for the local trade, and there were quick sales from wagon at $1 50 per bbl. measure.

POULTRY—The supply is good, and the market easy, with spring chickens, $3@4, and hens, $5@6 per dozen.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—White lead per 100 lbs, $10@14, according to quality; putty per lb, 6@7c; patent dryers, 16 @18c; turpentine per gallon, 65c; linseed oil, raw $1 18; do. boiled $1 23.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 per keg, for rifle.

SNUFF—Garrett's bottles, ₱ case, $15 90@16.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 55@1 60; cloves, 55c; pepper, 37c; cayenne pepper per doz, $1 20; alspice per lb, 33@ 35c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c in 5 lb and 60c in 1 lb cans.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb, as in quality.

SUGAR—Quiet and steady; open kettle Louisiana, 12@15c; clarified Louisiana, 15½@17c; hard refined, 17¼@18c soft refined 15½@17c

SALT—Market quiet and steady. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@ 3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5@6 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 9@10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC—I C, 10x14, per box, $13; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@ 50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

WHEAT—The receipts continue light, and a good article will sell quick to millers at $1 25@1 30 per bushel.

WHISKY—The market is higher and stiff, with highwines, $1 06@1 07, as a basis, and common rectified ranging from 70c.@$1 25 per gallon.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill's $2 20@2 25 per dozen.

DAILY & WEEKLY
MEMPHIS
"AVALANCHE"
Largest, Best
—AND—
MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED
Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the attention of publishers from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives it the paper's greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement is made in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into small quarters. Rare success to you, neighbor.—Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the very large and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexcelled in typography and general make-up of its "departments," in all respects the number before us, of the 13th, is a model newspaper.—Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged four columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure, for it gives the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. The paper has long been the embodiment of the extremest Union sentiment in the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been more or less impolite than politic in interest. Having become satisfied that the true interests of the country requires a policy less devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and powers in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance it has hitherto been disposed to give the praise to the Nashville papers, but the AVALANCHE is now equal to anything in the newspaper line produced in the "City of Rocks." It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not wish it success politically we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. Its columns have been made narrower, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty-one columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE is one of the largest and one of the best papers in the South.—Vicksburg Herald.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any exchange. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—(Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, made the exclusive medium for the publication of the letter list every Sunday. Its terms are rightly fixed for citizens, and those who want a bold, sound and patriotic paper, should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—Jackson (Tenn.) Sun.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of greeting our old favorite, the Memphis AVALANCHE, in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise generally improved appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the main the earnest advocate of sound doctrine, we hail this evidence of success with unalloyed satisfaction. The AVALANCHE has a corps of editors who thoroughly understand their business; and to any of our contemporaries who may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—one which gives them all the news, political and local, commercial and miscellaneous, in details of all the movements of all the markets, the quotations, etc., etc.—we say you can do no better than to take THE DAILY AVALANCHE.—[Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of Tuesday, comes to us in a handsome new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. The AVALANCHE is a bold, fearless-hearted champion of truth, justice and right, fearless in its denunciations of oppression, corruption and villainy—and we rejoice to see that its circulation is equal to its merits. It is one of the ablest, best papers in the South, and well deserves the cordial support it is receiving. Long may it live to defend the right; may it survive its last enemy, and its future be far more successful than its past has ever been.—Somerville Falcon.

In another column will be found the reduced terms of the Memphis AVALANCHE. That excellent and popular paper is now offered at so low a price that any one who desires a Memphis daily or Weekly cannot fail to subscribe at once. Colonel Gallaway is an able, enterprising, energetic editor, and the AVALANCHE under his care and handling will always be a "thing of life."—Dixie Gazette.

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MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This stirring, thrilling, weekly and daily paper is advertised elsewhere. We return thanks for a daily exchange and we commend to our readers as one of the very best Western newspapers we get. Its River News, Market and Telegraphic reports; its miscellaneous reading and judicious editorials generally—and then its able editorials all combined render it worth its price, $10 per year for the weekly and $10 per annum for the daily.—Memphis Bulletin.

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To my many Patrons in the Country:

IN removing from my old place I have in view your especial comfort and happiness. I have ever endeavored to please you, and, from the thousand smiling faces that I have met, I can judge that you all have been pleased. I have spared no expense in fitting up this Eating House. My prices are the same, and I hope, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, to merit your approbation. The new place is only a few steps from the old one. Come and see me when in town.

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